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MEN OF MARK IN CONNECTICUT

Men of Mark in Connecticut

IDEALS OF AMERICAN LIFE TOLD IN BIOGRAPHIES AND AUTOBIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT LIVING AMERICANS

EDITED BY

COLONEL N. G. OSBORN

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MEN OF MARK IN CONNECTICUT

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WILLIAM KNEELAND TOWNSEND

TOWNSEND, JUDGE WILLIAM KNEELAND, of the United States Circuit Court, comes of a family that long has held a prominent place in the university town of New Haven, where he was born June 12th, 1848.

He is the son of James Mulford and Maria Theresa Townsend. He was fond of his books and of the companionship of good friends as well, and youthful characteristics have remained constant. Graduated from Yale in 1871, in a class that gave not a few eminent men to the professions, he continued his studies in the Yale Law School, along the line which nature seemed to have marked out for him. In 1874 he received the degree of LL.B. and immediately was admitted to the bar in New Haven County, and entered upon the practice of his profession. For a time he was associated with Simeon E. Baldwin of New Haven, now justice in the Supreme Court of Errors, with whom he had studied law during his course. He quickly gained recognition as a practitioner and, as part of his work, was employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company as attorney in important litigation. In 1878 he received the degree of Master of Laws from the Yale Law School and two years later that of Doctor of Civil Laws.

His interest in public affairs and his civic spirit were manifested in 1880, when he was chosen a member of the New Haven Court of Common Council, and in 1881 and 1882 he was alderman from his ward. He has served his city also as corporation counsel. His connection with Yale University as an instructor dates from 1881, when he was appointed to the chair of Pleading, in the Law school. Subsequently he was selected for the Edward J. Phelps chair on Contracts. The appointments were of material importance to the school for, aside from his personal popularity with both students and professors, his lucidity and force did much to increase the reputation the school had gained.

It was March 28th, 1892, that he was chosen for the responsible position of judge of the United States District Court, for the district of Connecticut. The estimate placed upon the discharge of his duties in that capacity was evidenced when, in 1902, he was promoted to be judge in the United States Circuit Court, Second District. Some of his decisions have had far-reaching effect and have contributed in no small measure to the country's law literature.

In addition the judge has found opportunity to do considerable outside writing. A widely known work of his is "The Connecticut Civil Officer," and he is the author of the articles on "Patents," "Trademarks," "Copyrights," and "Admiralty," in "Two Centuries Growth of American Law." Also he has contributed frequently to the magazines.

In politics Judge Townsend is a Republican, and in religion a Congregationalist. He is intensely fond of outdoor life and recreation, and is an enthusiastic member of the Boone and Crocket Club of New York and of the Country Club of New Haven. He also belongs to the Society of Skull and Bones at Yale, the Graduates Club of New Haven, and the Yale Club, the Century Club, and the University Club of New York.

Judge Townsend married Miss Mary Leavenworth Trowbridge of New Haven on July 1st, 1874. They have had three children, one of whom is now living, George Henry Townsend, 2d, a student in Yale College. Their home is at No. 148 Grove Street, New Haven.

JAMES PERRY PLATT

PLATT, JAMES PERRY, of Meriden, United States District Judge for the district of Connecticut since March 23d, 1902, comes of a long line of sturdy, able ancestors. Few family names in Connecticut have won as much respect and reverence.

Richard Platt of England arrived in New Haven Colony in 1638 and, foremost in organizing a church society, settled in Milford. His son, Isaac Platt, was a captain of militia and held nearly all the offices of prominence in the town. One of his descendents removed to Washington, Connecticut, where the Platt homestead has been maintained ever since. In the Revolutionary War a father and son did their part in behalf of the struggling colonies. In times of peace the members of the family were hardy, industrious farmers.

Judge Platt is the son of the late Hon. Orville Hitchcock Platt, United States Senator, who was born in Washington. The father located as a lawyer in Meriden. His wonderful talents were soon recognized and he was elected successively Secretary of the State, State Senator, member of the House of Representatives, of which he was speaker in 1869, and United States Senator in 1879. This high office he held until his death in 1905. With what efficiency he served his state and the nation, in what esteem he was held in council at home or at the federal capital is a part of Connecticut's proudest history.

Senator Platt's first wife was Annie Bull, of the Perry family of Towando, Bradford County, Pa. She was an earnest worker in the Congregational Church in Meriden and was possessed of those graces which endeared her to her friends and commanded the love and tender respect of her household.

The Judge was born in Towando on March 31, 1851. After a course at the celebrated " Gunnery " School at Washington, Connecticut—the old family home—he attended the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, where he completed his preparation for college. Entering Yale immediately, he displayed an aptness for learning and had a special predilection for boating, football, baseball, and other manly sports. In later life he has found pleasure and relaxation in tennis. On graduating from college in the class of 1873, he went to the Yale Law School, following his father's wishes and his own inclination, and received his degree as bachelor of laws in 1875.

Immediately he joined with his father in the practice of his profession in Meriden, the firm title being O. H. & J. P. Platt. Three years later he was chosen representative from his town to the General Assembly. After serving in 1878 and 1879 he was appointed City Attorney of Meriden, the duties of which office he discharged with marked ability from 1879 to 1893, when he was chosen by the General Assembly to be Judge of the City and Police Court of that city. It was while serving in this capacity, in the year 1902, that he was appointed United States District Judge. From the beginning of his term, he has won the highest commendation of his associates and of the members of the bar.

In politics Judge Platt is a Republican. In religion he is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a member of Meridian Lodge, No. 77, F. & A. M., and of St. Elmo Commandery, of Meriden, and at one time was Master of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Home Club of Meriden, the Yale Club of New York, and is a trustee of the Meriden Savings Bank.

He married Miss Harriet White Ives of Meriden on December 2, 1885. They have had two children, one of whom, Margery Platt, born December 30, 1886, is living; the other, a boy named after himself, died in infancy. The judge's home is at No. 130 Lincoln Street, Meriden.

A. T. Roraback

ALBERTO T. RORABACK

RORABACK, ALBERTO T., of North Canaan, associate judge of the Supreme Court, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, August 23d, 1849. His father, John C., was a farmer, industrious and sturdy of character. He migrated from Columbia County, New York, to Suffield, Massachusetts, in 1846. The name of Roraback, as it suggests, is of German origin. Early in 1700, three brothers from the town of Rohrbach in Alsace, Lorraine, settled in what is now known as Columbia County in the State of New York. During this century the name was spelled Rorabacher, and about 1800, apparently for the sake of brevity and convenience, it was changed to Roraback. After obtaining such education as the public schools of his native town could furnish, the boy went to the South Berkshire Institute in New Marlboro, Massachusetts, and thence to the Genesee Seminary in New York State. Endowed with remarkable perspicacity and clearness in reasoning, he had a natural bent toward the bar.

When he entered the law office of Judge Donald J. Warner of Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1870, to begin his Blackstone, he entered upon a career which, through his grit, energy, perseverance, and kindly disposition, was to give him high place in his State. Admitted to the bar in 1872, he early won the confidence of a strong clientele and was welcomed into that circle of lawyers who maintain the high standard of the Litchfield County Bar. By 1889 he had risen to the position of judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the County, which office he held until 1893, and during that period not one of his decisions was overruled by the Supreme Court of Errors. There was always a goodly modicum of plain common sense in his opinions along with the evidence of faithful research and thorough knowledge of the law. Every reason there was, then, except political, why he should be continued as judge, but he was a strong Republican and the Legislature of 1893 was Democratic. In 1897, however, when the term of his successor expired, the Legislature was Republican again and Judge Roraback was re-elected for another term of four years.

But higher position was to be his. When a vacancy occurred on the bench of the Superior Court in 1897, the record Judge Roraback had made was sufficient proof of his worthiness for the position and he was appointed. His decisions in the higher position have been, like those when presiding over the Court of Common Pleas, most carefully formed and most clearly expressed. In 1907, Governor Woodruff conferred the high honor upon Judge Roraback of re-appointing him to the Superior Court for eight years, and also appointing him an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors for a like period upon the retirement of Judge Hamersley when he reaches the constitutional age limit of seventy years. The prophecies of those who have followed his career since his early youth are abundantly fulfilled.

The judge first consented to the use of his name as a candidate for the Legislature in 1895, and he led his party to its first victory in thirty years in North Canaan. As a member of the lower House, he made himself felt and gave such satisfaction to his constituents that he was re-elected in 1897. In that session his abilities were recognized by his appointment by the speaker to the chairmanship of the judiciary committee, which carries the party leadership in the House. His leadership was a success. He never wasted words and time. His explanations of various measures were sharp and vivid, his conclusions eminently just and his influence consequently powerful. He also served as representative from the Ninth Senatorial District on the Republican State Central Committee. Since his appointment to the Superior Court bench, he has taken no active part in politics.

As lawyer, as representative, as judge, he never has lost interest in the humblest of his friends, and each step in his advancement has been applauded heartily by all who knew him, without regard to party. He is "counselor and friend" to many.

He was married in 1873 to Minnie E. Hunt, daughter of Edward P. Hunt, an iron manufacturer of Northwestern Connecticut. Of their seven children, five are now living, Grace M., a teacher in New Haven; M. Louise, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College in the class of 1899; Albert E., B. A., Yale Academic, 1902, B. D., Yale

Divinity School, 1905, and now Assistant Pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Providence, R. I.; J. Clinton, B.A., Yale Academic, 1903, and LL.B., Yale Law School, 1905 (playing Center on the Yale foot-ball team in 1903-1904), now practicing law in his father's office in Canaan, Connecticut, and Catherine Hunt, now making her home with her parents in Canaan.

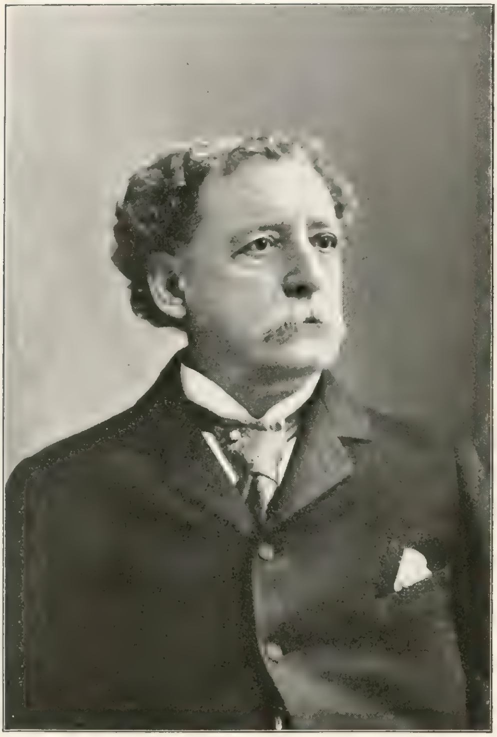
JOHN MOWRY THAYER

THAYER, JOHN MOWRY, lawyer and Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, is a resident of Norwich, New London County, Connecticut, who was born in Thompson, Windham County, Connecticut, March 15th, 1847, the son of Charles D. and Lucy E. Thayer. His father was a farmer who held a number of town offices and through whom the Judge traces his ancestry to Thomas and Margery Thayer, who came from Braintree, Essex County, England, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1636.

In his childhood and boyhood John Thayer was strong and well and when not at school he was busy at work on his father's farm. His parents encouraged his desires for a thorough education and were able to supply the means for it. He prepared for college at Nichols Academy in Dudley, Massachusetts, and under private tutors and in due time he matriculated at Yale University, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1869. Then, in accordance with both parental wishes and personal choice, he prepared himself for the profession of law. He read law for two years in the office of Judge James A. Hovey in Norwich, Connecticut, and was admitted to the Bar in New London in September, 1871.

After his admission to the Bar, Judge Thayer spent a year practicing law in Iowa and subsequently returned to Connecticut. He formed a legal partnership with Judge Hovey in Norwich, which city has been his home ever since. In 1875 and again in 1876 he was Judge of the City Court of Norwich. From July, 1883, to July, 1899, he was State's Attorney for New London County. From July, 1889, to January, 1907, a period of seventeen and one-half years, he was Judge of the Superior Court and since January 31st, 1907, he has been Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors. This honorable position tells better than anything else the breadth and extent of his legal and judicial ability and the mental capability and powerful personality of the man himself.

Judge Thayer unites with the Democratic party in politics. He has no fraternal or Masonic affiliations and finds out-of-door life the best relaxation from work. He is particularly devoted to walking and automobiling. He is unmarried.



Wm. T. Elmer

WILLIAM THOMAS ELMER

ELMER, HON. WILLIAM THOMAS, lawyer, jurist, and public man, judge of Superior Court, state referee, and former member of Legislature, of Middletown, Connecticut, was born in Rome, Oneida County, New York, November 7th, 1834, a member of an old and substantial New England family. His grandfather, Theodorus Elmer, was a dairy farmer in Herkimer County, New York, and his father, Lebbeus E. Elmer, was a pioneer merchant of Rome, New York, who was United States Marshal, town sheriff, a prominent Mason and a trustee of the Methodist Church for fifty years and a man of marked integrity and unswerving Christian faith. His wife, Judge Elmer's mother, was Charlotte Mudge, a woman of splendid character and ennobling influence.

In boyhood Judge Elmer was vigorous and fun-loving, full of ambition and spirit and fond of books and study as well. He was especially fond of history and the great English novelists, Fielding, Sterne, Smollet, Scott, Thackeray, and Dickens. He was able to secure a good education which consisted of public school courses, college preparation at the Rome Academy, and a college course at Wesleyan University, where he was graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1857. He then entered upon his professional study, having chosen the law as his life work, and after studying a year at The Albany Law School he was admitted to the Bar in Hartford in 1859. He opened his legal practice in Suffield, Connecticut, and at the end of a year he transferred his office to Middletown, Connecticut, where he has practiced law ever since.

As soon as Middletown became his home and the center of his professional interests, Judge Elmer became identified with the political, the educational and, indeed, with all the public interests of that city. He was appointed State's Attorney in 1863 and remained in that office until 1875. In 1863 and 1864 he was clerk of the House of Representatives, serving the Republican party, of which he has always been a staunch adherent. In 1865 he became Judge of Probate and Clerk of the Senate. In 1873 he was state senator, chairman of Judiciary, and leader of the Senate. In 1876 he was Mayor of Middletown and in 1880 he became Judge of the City Court, in which capacity he served four years. In 1883 he was reappointed State's Attorney and held that office with great capability and success until 1895, when he relinquished it for his position on the Superior Court Bench. In the fall of 1894 he was elected to the State Legislature, this time serving as chairman of the judiciary committee and as leader of the House. In March, 1895, Judge Elmer was unanimously elected to his position on the Bench of the Superior Court and has served with his characteristic ability, tact, and success, winning esteem and popularity at every step in his career upon the Bench and a reputation for absolute justice, keen judgment, and fruitful, energetic work. In November, 1904, he was appointed State Referee.

Judge Elmer has been a political leader, an eminent lawyer, and a light in the legislative and judicial affairs of his state and has had many other interests in life and many other spheres of usefulness. He has been exceedingly active and influential in raising the standard of education in Middletown and has greatly benefited the public schools in that city. He was a member of the Middletown Board of Education for many years and its president for a number of years. He has fraternal connections with St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., and when a student at Wesleyan he was a member of the famous "Mystic Seven." In May, 1862, Judge Elmer married Miss Katharine Lanman Camp of Middletown, by whom he has had four children, three of whom, two daughters and a son, are now living. The son, Avery Theodore Elmer, graduated from Yale Law School in 1902 and has been admitted to the Bar, and is now practicing in Middletown and is clerk of the City Court.

SILAS ARNOLD ROBINSON

ROBINSON, SILAS ARNOLD, Judge of the Superior Court, and a well-known citizen and ex-mayor of Middletown, Middlesex County, Connecticut, is the son of Rev. Daniel Robinson, a Baptist clergyman, and of Ursula Matilda Arnold Robinson. He was born in Pleasant Valley, Fulton County, New York, September 7th, 1840, and spent most of his youth in the country. He was strong and healthy and a devotee of all outdoor sports. He was equally interested in books and his mind developed rapidly under the strong intellectual influence of his parents, who were persons of noble character. Their influence in forming their son's character and shaping his career as well as in quickening his moral and spiritual life was one that he feels cannot be over-estimated.

His first school days were spent at the Lewis Academy in Southington and he afterwards studied at the Bacon Academy in Colchester and finally at the Brookside Institute in Sand Lake, New York. His strongest ambition was to follow the legal profession and as soon as he finished school he entered the law office of Gale Alden in Troy, New York. He was admitted to the Bar at Albany, New York, in December, 1863, and the following year he came to Middletown, Connecticut, which has been his home and the center of his professional practice ever since.

In 1878 came the first tribute to Mr. Robinson's great ability along judicial and legal lines, for in that year he was elected Judge of Probate for the District of Middletown and served two years in that office. In 1880 and 1881 he was mayor of Middletown and for a long period he served with great efficiency and faithfulness on the school board of the city and the town of Middletown. On February 11th, 1890, Judge Robinson became a Judge of the Superior Court and still holds that high and distinguished office.

In politics Judge Robinson is a Republican and has never changed in his allegiance to his party. For relaxation from professional and official cares he prefers out-of-door life to club or fraternal interests and he is not connected with any Masonic or fraternal order. He is an enthusiastic devotee of walking, bicycling, and trout fishing. His family consists of a wife and three children, though four have been born to him. Mrs. Robinson was Fannie E. Norton of Otis, Massachusetts, and the date of their marriage was June 13, 1866.

Judge Robinson is a man of keen sagacity and broad capability in his professional work. In personal habit and manner he is direct, modest, and a man of simple tastes. He gives his time and ability to his work with the singleness of purpose and interest that always wins success and high place.

GEORGE WAKEMAN WHEELER

WHEELER, GEORGE WAKEMAN, of Bridgeport, associate judge of the Superior Court, comes of a family of judges. Stephen Wheeler of Easton was a judge of the County Court. His son, Charles, held various public offices, including that of representative from his town in the lower House of the General Assembly. George W. Wheeler, son of Charles, was graduated at Amherst College in the class of 1856. In 1857 he went to Woodville, Mississippi, where he was principal of a large school. Returning North in 1868, he located in Hackensack, N. J., and while residing there was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His wife was Miss Lucy Dowie, daughter of Henry Dowie of Andes, New York. They had two children.

George Wakeman Wheeler, the elder of these two children, was born in Woodville, Mississippi, December 1st, 1860, and he spent his early life in that State, during the stirring days of the Civil War, coming North in 1865. When the family returned North, he studied at home, in the schools of Hackensack also, graduating from Hackensack Academy in 1876. Then he went to Williston Seminary, where, after one year, he received his diploma with the class of '77.

Immediately thereafter, choosing law for his profession, he began his studies in the office of Garret Ackerson, Jr., a prominent lawyer of Hackensack. Mr. Wheeler entered Yale University in the class of 1881 and obtained his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1883.

Bridgeport offering a good field he opened an office there, and, in partnership with Howard J. Curtis, under the firm name of Wheeler & Curtis, entered upon a lucrative practice. Mr. Wheeler was employed in several notable cases which he conducted in a way to win high commendation.

In July, 1890, he was appointed city attorney of Bridgeport, an office which he held for two years. The partnership of Wheeler & Curtis continued until 1893, when Mr. Curtis was made judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Mr. Wheeler was appointed by Governor

Luzon B. Morris to be associate judge of the Superior Court. While he was the youngest man ever selected for the bench in this State, the appointment elicited many favorable comments from the Bar and the press, and the judgment of the Democratic Governor has been approved by Republican successors and confirmed by the judge's record.

Judge Wheeler was a vigorous Democrat and as an efficient manager his services were of great value to his party, but on his accession to the bench he ceased from political activity. He is a profound student, going carefully into the details of every case tried before him and devoting most of the time he has for himself to reading of wide range, but generally historical.

On July 5th, 1894, Mr. Wheeler married Miss Agnes L. Moey, of New York City, a daughter of Charles and Helen M. Moey. Two children of this marriage are living, Helen Lucy, born January 22d, 1899, and George Moey, born December 20th, 1901. He retains his residence in Bridgeport, where he is a member of the leading clubs and where he enjoys the companionship of a wide circle of friends.

William S. Coy

WILLIAM SCOVILLE CASE

CASE, WILLIAM SCOVILLE, lawyer, Judge of the Superior Court, scholar, and author, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Tariffville, Hartford County, Connecticut, June 27th, 1863. His first ancestor in America was John Case, who came to New England in the seventeenth century and was constable, deputy to the General Court, and in many other ways an influential Colonial settler. Dr. Jarvis Case, the Judge's grandfather, was a most able and successful physician who was at one time state senator. Judge Case's parents were William Cullen and Margaret Turnbull Case, and his father is well known as a successful criminal lawyer, as a powerful speaker, an industrious worker, and a thorough scholar, as well as for his capable occupancy of the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives.

Until the time for his college preparation came, William S. Case spent his boyhood in the little village of Tariffville. He then entered Hopkins' Grammar School in New Haven and in due time matriculated at Yale University. He was graduated from Yale in 1885 with the degree of B.A. after a course pursued with great credit and marked with many social and scholarly honors. He was made a member of the Senior secret society of Scroll and Key and of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. As soon as he left college he entered his father's law office, for he had determined to follow his footsteps in the legal profession and with characteristic promptness lost no time in so doing. He was admitted to the Hartford County Bar in 1887 and began his successful and distinguished legal practice.

Public recognition of his capability came to William S. Case as soon as he was fairly launched upon his professional career, and the Republican party was quick to appreciate his loyalty and integrity as one of their members. In the State legislative sessions of 1887 and 1889 he was clerk of bills. In October, 1891, he was appointed law clerk at the United States Patent Office and he held this office until April, 1893. In July, 1897, he was appointed judge of the Hartford

Court of Common Pleas, which office he held until October, 1901, when he received his present responsible office of judge of the Superior Court.

Like his father, Judge Case is a scholar as well as a lawyer, and he possesses marked literary talent. He is the author of a novel, "Forward House," published by Scribner in 1895, and of the short history of Granby, Connecticut, incorporated in the "Memorial History of Hartford County." In addition to the college societies mentioned above Judge Case is a member of the Graduates' Club of New Haven and of the Thames Club of New London. His home is at 62 Highland Street, Hartford. Mrs. Case was Elizabeth Nichols, daughter of Nathan Nichols of Salem, Massachusetts. They were married April 3d, 1891, and have two children.

JOEL HENRY REED

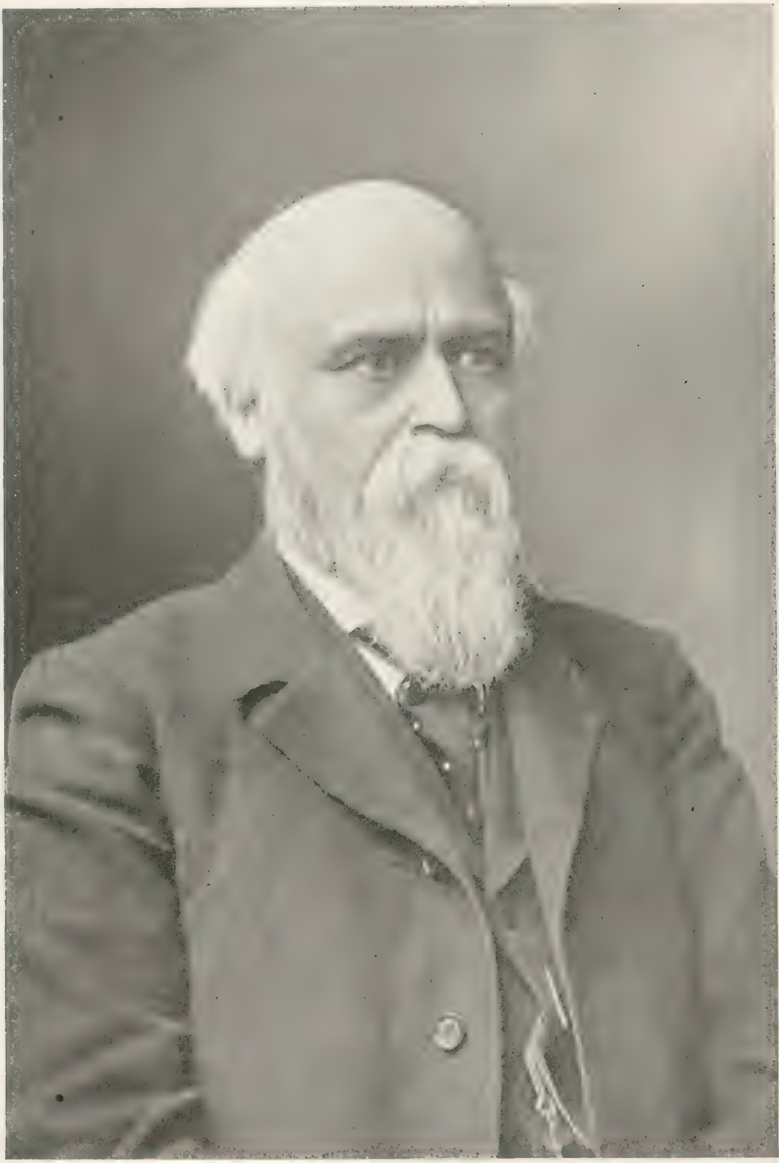
REED, JOEL HENRY, attorney-at-law and Judge of the Superior Court, was born in Eastford, Windham County, Connecticut, January 10th, 1850, the son of Levi Reed and Pamelia Allen Reed. His father was a currier and farmer, a man of great industry, frugality, and honesty, and his mother was a woman of such moral and mental strength and spiritual depth that hers was one of the strongest influences for good ever exerted upon his life. The family is descended from Thomas Reed, who came from Colchester, Essex County, England, about 1654, and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Reed, great-grandson of Thomas Reed, born in 1702, settled in Warren, Massachusetts, where the subsequent ancestors were born. Major Reuben Reed, Joel Reed's great-grandfather, was an officer in the Revolutionary Army and a large land owner of Warren, Massachusetts.

As a boy Judge Reed was slender and frail, but he was filled with purpose and ambition and, as he was brought up on a farm, he had plenty of hard work of all kinds to do in his early youth. He was obliged to shift for himself in obtaining an education and it was earned under many difficulties. He attended the public and high schools of his native town and later took a course at Monson Academy, Monson, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1871. As soon as he left school he began the study of law in the office of the late Hon. Dwight Marcy of Rockville, Connecticut, where he remained three years, at the end of which he was admitted to the Bar (in 1874), and began immediately to practice law at Stafford Springs, Connecticut. In the mean time, in 1872, the year following his graduation from school, he married Lydia E. Willis, by whom he has had three children.

After four years practice at Stafford Springs, Judge Reed opened a law office in Colchester, Connecticut, which he maintained until 1885, when he returned to Stafford Springs, where he has remained ever since. From 1893 to 1904 he was State's Attorney for Tolland

County, in 1893 and 1894 he was County Health Officer, and in 1904 he became Judge of the Superior Court. He has been counsel for the towns of Stafford, Union, and Willington for many years, he has served long terms on the School Committee and been director and counsel for the Stafford Savings Bank. In politics he has always been a constant Republican, and from 1901 to 1903 represented Stafford in the State Legislature, during which time he served on the judiciary committee.

A modest man, of simple tastes, Judge Reed finds his greatest amusement in his law books and general reading, for which he has had a life-long fondness. He has always found great pleasure and help in the study of history. His favorite exercise is in riding and walking. He is a member of the Stafford Springs Methodist Episcopal Church and of Wanseon Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F. As a lawyer he is thorough and capable, and his natural legal bent combines with persuasive eloquence in bringing him to the front in his profession. Of the success of his career he says, "Of course I have not accomplished all I had hoped to do in life, but I feel that in a large measure my career, under God, has been a success. Wherein I have failed has been in not living up to my own ideals. From my own experience I would say, 'Strive to *be* rather than to *seem to be.*' It is better to get a reputation by faithful, efficient, honest service and trust to time for results than to seek sudden reputation for smartness."



Ralph Wheeler

RALPH WHEELER

WHEELER, RALPH, of New London, associate Judge of the Superior Court, was born in Stonington, May 14th, 1843. His ancestors settled in that town, among the first-comers, in 1654. The family line included many who were prominent in the history of the colony. He is a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars. His parents were Hiram W. and Mary B. Wheeler.

He prepared himself for college, while at home upon his father's farm, entered Yale College at the age of seventeen, and was graduated with the class of 1864. After graduation he pursued the study of law and in June, 1867, was admitted to the Bar of New London County. While his attention was devoted to his law practice, he was interested in public affairs and in politics. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of New London and was for a number of years its secretary. In 1869 he was a member of the Court of Common Council of the City. He was a member of the Democratic State Committee during the years when Charles R. Ingersoll of New Haven and Richard D. Hubbard of Hartford were elected Governors. In 1874 he was chosen State Senator from the old Seventh District. For several years he served as city attorney of New London and was mayor of the city in 1891-1893.

His first appointment to the bench was made by Governor Luzon B. Morris in March, 1893, and he has held the position continuously ever since, having received a second appointment from Governor McLean. His present term expires in 1909.

Judge Wheeler married Mrs. Helen M. Graves of Kennebunk, Me., daughter of Hale Stevens and Elizabeth (Hughes) Stevens, February 28th, 1884.

EDWIN BAKER GAGER

GAGER, EDWIN BAKER, of Derby, Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, was born on August 30th, 1852, in the country town of Scotland, Windham County, Connecticut. He was the son of Lewis and Harriet (Jennings) Gager, and while from them he did not inherit rich estate, he received the far more precious heritage of a proud name and of honest New England courage and perseverance.

Of his ancestors, William Gager of Suffolk, England, was one of Governor Winthrop's most intimate friends. He came to New England with the Governor in 1630, a surgeon of high repute, and was made a deacon of the Congregational Church in Charlestown, in which place he had settled. He lived but about a year after reaching America, death being caused by disease contracted on the voyage. His son John came to Saybrook with the younger Governor Winthrop and removed thence to New London, where he was a leading citizen for forty years. John's grandson, William, son of Samuel Gager, was graduated at Yale in 1721, and became pastor of the church in Lebanon. On his mother's side the judge is descended from Jonathan Jennings, an early settler of Norwich and one of the earliest residents of the town of Windham.

Up to the age of seventeen, the Judge had the experience which so many of the State's best citizens have had and which, with all its severity, we might conclude from their record is exceedingly beneficial, — a boy's life of drudgery on the farm. However, he clung to his books and got what schooling he could in the winter time. His mother contributed much to his intellectual and moral upbuilding. With the little money he could get teaching school, in Hampton and Abington, he plodded on till in 1872 he had graduated from the Natchaug High School in Willimantic. College was before him and he felt that he must have it, but, *res augusta domi,* he must make his own way. So, in order to get a fair start, he taught for a year in East Hampton, Connecticut, and entering Yale in 1873, was gradu-

Edwin B. Gager

ated therefrom in 1877. The qualities developed in his early youth proved of material advantage to him in his academic course. He was a Courant editor, a Townsend speaker, and class orator. During his college course he taught school two terms.

Obtaining the position of principal of the public schools of Ansonia immediately on graduation, he gave all his spare time, first to a post-graduate course in history and then to the study of law under the direction of Judge David Torrance, then of the law firm of Wooster & Torrance. In July, 1881, he formally entered their office and was admitted to the bar the following October. In January, 1882, he became a partner, under the firm name of Wooster, Torrance & Gager. Three years later, when David Torrance was appointed Judge of the Superior Court, when William H. Williams, now State's Attorney for New Haven County, was admitted to partnership, on April 1st, 1885, the title of the firm became Wooster, Williams & Gager, thus continuing till Colonel Wooster's death in the fall of 1900, when the firm name became Williams & Gager.

It was in 1885, October 15th, that Judge Gager married Nellie A. Cotter, daughter of Samuel A. Cotter of Ansonia, and four years later their home was established at No. 49 Atwater Avenue, Derby. Four children were born to them, all of whom are living. They are Edwin B., Jr., William W., Charles C., and Harriet H.

Thus following his natural preferences and profiting by the influence and example of strong men, he had gained for himself a place in the world, when in 1889 he was appointed by the Legislature judge of the town court of Derby, a position which he held till 1895. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the newly formed State Bar Examining Committee, and has served in that honorable capacity ever since. His appointment to the Superior Court bench came in 1901, and the year following he was selected as a member of the State Library Committee. Meantime he had been called upon to fill the positions of president of the Derby Public Library and director of the Home Trust Company, the Housatonic Water Power Company, the Fountain Water Company, and the Derby Street Railway Company. Also he was chosen three years' lecturer on jurisprudence in the academic department of Yale University, instructor in the Yale Law School in 1892, and professor of general jurisprudence in that institution in 1903.

In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Congregationalist. With his multifarious duties, he still finds time for wide reading and philosophical research. He is in demand as a speaker on important occasions, and his court opinions bear testimony to the simplicity and power of his English.

MILTON ADELBERT SHUMWAY

SHUMWAY, MILTON ADELBERT, of Killingly, Associate Judge of the Superior Court since 1893, chose his profession early in life and by his aptitude for it and the persistence with which he followed it won his present high position. He was born in Killingly, Windham County, August 30th, 1848, the son of Noah and Elizabeth (Stiness) Shumway, both members of highly respected families. After attending the public schools of his native town he rounded out his preparatory course at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, where he was graduated in 1869.

He entered Harvard College in the fall of that year, but left in his sophomore year, 1871, and began to study law in the office of Judge Albert Mason, who was afterwards chief justice of the Massachusetts Court. In the summer of the following year he returned to Danielson, which is in the town of Killingly, where he continued his studies with Judge Earl Martin and was admitted to the Bar of Windham County splendidly equipped for his work, in April, 1874. His equipment consisted not only of his knowledge of law based on a broad, general education, but also of a keenly analytical mind trained to careful judgment. His qualifications were abundantly recognized when he opened his office in Danielson.

His increasing practice demanded all his attention, but he was ever an earnest advocate of good citizenship and was frequently in conference with the local leaders of the Democratic party. All that he could find time to do he was willing to do, being particularly active in campaign work, and when he was nominated for representative from Killingly, he was elected by a good majority, for the session of 1886-7. His record in the House was so highly creditable that he was his party's choice for senator from his district in 1891 and was again victorious at the polls. That was the famous " deadlock " session and his counsel was often sought. At various times he was sent as delegate to the state conventions of his party, to choose candidates for state offices, and at the convention in 1888 he was chairman of the committee on resolutions.

In the summer of 1893, Governor Luzon B. Morris appointed him Judge of the Superior Court, a position in which he has been continued, by Republican governors, ever since. His present term will not expire until 1910. From the earliest times men have been chosen for this high position absolutely on their merits, with the result that no court in the country has a more worthy record. No man on the bench has given greater thought to the questions laid before him and none has expressed himself more clearly and comprehensively than has Judge Shumway in his decisions.

Two years after he began his practice, on March 7th, 1876, he married Mary A. Woodward, daughter of Sylvanus Woodward. Judge Shumway for two years was Worshipful Master of Norwich Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, and has served as High Priest of Warren Chapter.

Howard J. Curtis

HOWARD J. CURTIS

CURTIS, HOWARD J., lawyer, judge of the Superior Court and former Judge of the Civil Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born in Stratford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, June 29th, 1857, the son of Freeman L. Curtis, a farmer, and Georgiana Howard Curtis.

He traces his ancestry to John Curtis, son of the widow Elizabeth Curtis, who, with her three sons, made one of the seventeen families that settled Stratford in 1639. His boyhood was spent in Stratford under the advantages and disadvantages enjoyed by all boys who spend their impressionable years amid the activities of farm life in a thickly settled community, where companionship is abundant and where outdoor work and outdoor play are fairly combined. These circumstances tended to produce health of body and an optimistic spirit. In 1874 he entered the employ of the Housatonic Railroad Company at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, as shipping clerk in the freight office and remained there one year, when he decided to take a college course. He returned to Stratford in the fall of 1875 and entered the preparatory school of Frederick Sedgwick. Here he enjoyed for two years the instruction of Mr. Sedgwick, a teacher of unique power and a personality of marked originality and force. In 1877 Mr. Curtis entered Yale University and took his academic degree in 1881. He spent the next year at Chatham, Virginia, teaching and incidentally studying law. In the fall of 1882 he entered the senior class of the Yale Law School and received his degree of LL.B. in June, 1883. His choice of the profession of law was determined by his own preference and because " law looms large in the horizon of a country boy."

After a short experience in reading law in the office of Amos L. Treat of Bridgeport, Connecticut, Mr. Curtis settled down to the practice of law in Bridgeport, in 1883, with George W. Wheeler, now Judge of the Superior Court, under the firm name of Wheeler and Curtis. This partnership lasted ten years until, in 1893, Mr. Curtis became

Judge of the Civil Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield County, which position he held until appointed Judge of the Superior Court by Governor Woodruff in January, 1907. In addition to his practice and his duties on the bench Judge Curtis has been a member of the Stratford Board of Education and Public Library Board for many years and has been active in many town affairs. He is a member of the society's committee of the First Ecclesiastical Society of Stratford, which is Congregational in denomination. In politics he is a conservative Democrat. He is a member of the Seaside Club, the Contemporary Club, the University Club of Bridgeport, and the University Club of New York City. On June 5th, 1888, Judge Curtis married Ellen V. Talbot, by whom he has had three children, Howard Wheeler, born July 9th, 1890, John Talbot, born August 15th, 1900, and Violetta, born December 30th, 1903, all of whom are now living.

WILLIAM LYON BENNETT

BENNETT, WILLIAM LYON, Judge of the Superior Court and one of Connecticut's leading lawyers, is a resident of New Haven and was born in that city on May 19th, 1848. His father was the late Thomas Bennett, an attorney-at-law, who was trial judge in the city of New Haven for many years before his death. Judge Bennett's grandfather was a lawyer in Charleston, South Carolina, which town had been the home of the family for two earlier generations. The judge's mother was Mary A. Hull Bennett.

After completing the course at Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute at New Haven, he entered Yale College, where he received his B. A. degree in 1869. He then entered the Yale Law School, where he spent two years studying for the legal profession and was graduated in 1871. He lost no time in commencing professional activity and as soon as he left law school he entered the law office of Tilton E. Doolittle in New Haven. He engaged in the practice of law with constancy and great success until July, 1905, when he became a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven County. In January, 1907, he was appointed to a still higher judicial office, that of a Superior Court Judge.

Judge Bennett has been as active in club life and in athletics as in professional life. He is a prominent member of the Quinnipiac Club of New Haven and was formerly president of that club. In his younger days he was a devotee of all outdoor sports, baseball, tennis and golf, and more recently he has found keenest enjoyment in camping and fishing in the Canadian woods. Though his ideas in politics do not find full expression in the platform of either the Republican or Democratic party, he is generally called a Democrat, even though he is identified with neither party. His religious creed is that of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He was married to Frances T. Welles in 1878. His wife died in 1888. Three children comprise Judge Bennett's family. His home is at 357 Elm Street, New Haven.

Geo. S. Godard

GEORGE SEYMOUR GODARD

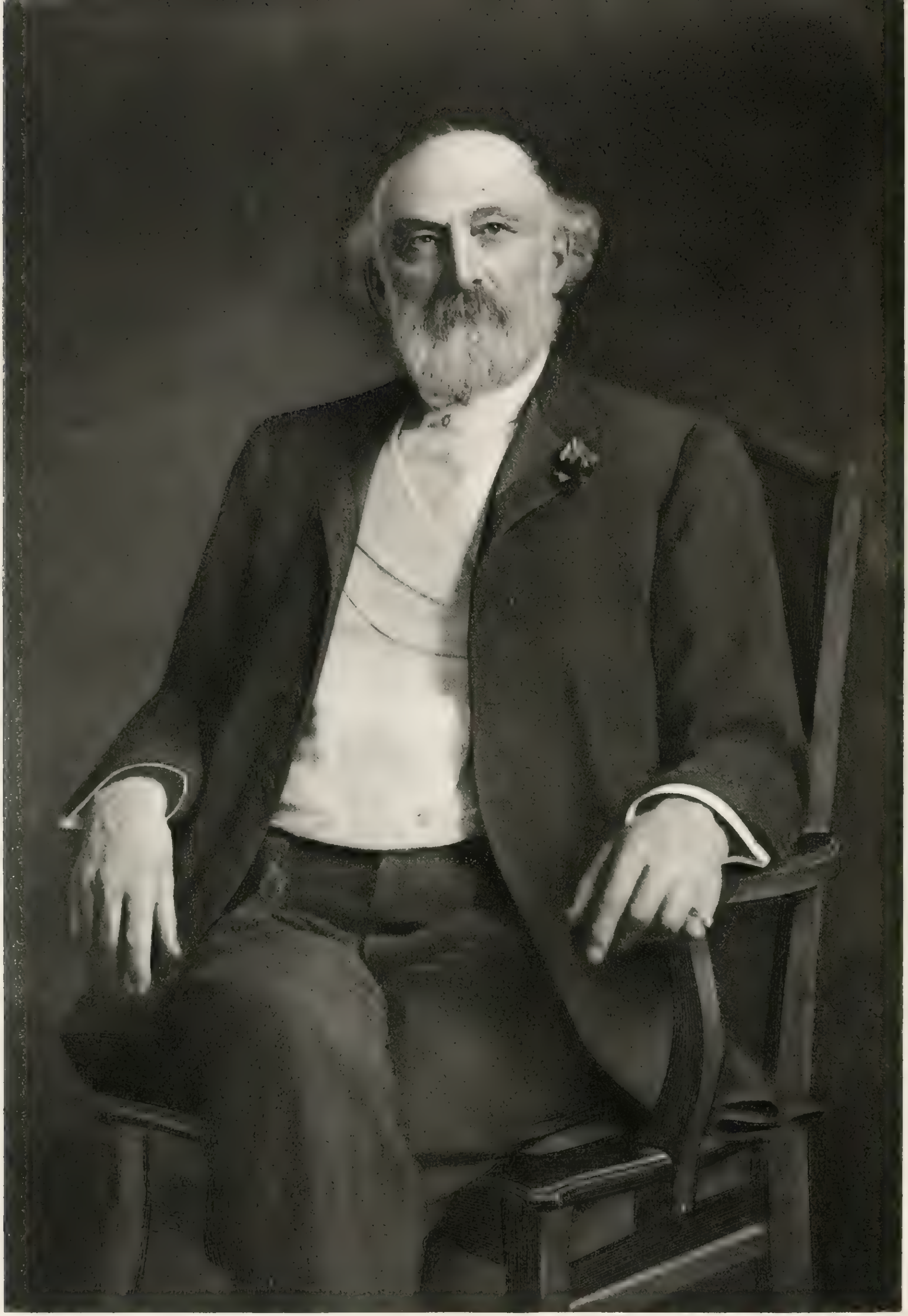
GODARD, GEORGE SEYMOUR, State Librarian, president of the Connecticut Library Association and ex-president of the National Association of State Libraries, was born in Granby, Hartford County, Connecticut, June 17th, 1865. He is a descendant of Daniel Godard (or Gozzard) who came from England to Hartford previous to 1646 and Moses Godard who served in the Revolution. Mr. Godard is also descended from John Case, an early settler and first magistrate of Simsbury, William Spencer, an original settler of Hartford, and from Thomas Beach who came from England to Milford, Connecticut, in 1646, from whom Mr. Godard's mother was directly descended. Mr. Godard's parents were Harvy and Sabra Lavinia Beach Godard. His father, who was a farmer, was a member of the General Assembly and Master of the Connecticut State Grange. He was a man greatly admired for his integrity, his hospitality, and his temperate habits.

Mathematics and mechanics were George Godard's chief interests as a boy, though he was too busy at work on his father's farm and in the grist and saw mills to have as much leisure for deep study as he desired. He prepared for college at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, completing the course in 1886 and then entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, where he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of B.A. He spent two years in post graduate study at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and in 1895 took the degree of B.D. at Yale University. He then entered upon another year of post graduate work at Yale, but was called home by the death of his father and did not return. While at Wesleyan he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and recently, in June, 1906, he was elected to honorary membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Wesleyan. Mr. Godard taught school in Granby in 1882 and 1883 and in 1893 was sergeant in the Columbian Guard at the World's Fair in Chicago.

It was during his preparatory course at Wilbraham that Mr. Godard had his first experience in library work, but his real work in life may be said to have begun when he became librarian of Cossitt Library in Granby, Connecticut, when it was established in 1890. He held this position until 1898, when he became assistant librarian of the Connecticut State Library at Hartford. Upon the death of his predecessor, Dr. Charles J. Hoadly, in 1900, he became State Librarian of Connecticut. In 1904-05 he was president of the National Association of State Libraries and 1905 and 1906 president of the Connecticut Library Association. Under his supervision the State Library has been reorganized and equipped with a modern steel stack.

Mr. Godard is a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, Sphinx Temple, A. A. O. U. M. S., St. Mark's Lodge, No. 91, F. and A. M., Pythagoras Chapter No. 17, R. A. M., and Wolcott Council, No. 1, R. and S. M. He is also a member of the Acorn Club of Connecticut, the Connecticut Historical Society, and the Center Congregational Church, Hartford. Books and out-of-door life with his camera and his children are Mr. Godard's most enjoyable forms of recreation. His family consists of a wife, who was Miss Kate Estelle Dewey, whom he married on June 23d, 1897, and three children, George Dewey, Paul Beach, and Mary Katharine.

Questioned as to ideals of citizenship and the best way of attaining success in life Mr. Godard replied: " Be true to yourself, putting yourself in the other fellow's place as far as possible. Once well done, twice done. We do not need more voters, but we do need better voters. Always do your best."



Geo. L. Chase.

GEORGE L. CHASE

CHASE, GEORGE L., is president of Hartford's oldest insurance company, The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and in length of service, though not in age, is the senior of all the insurance presidents of the United States. The "Hartford Fire," in addition, is known everywhere as one of the most substantial institutions in the country, and Mr. Chase, in addition, is one of the most stalwart, alert, valuable citizens of Connecticut.

The Hon. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, late chief justice, was among those men whose names are revered by their countrymen and the record of whose deeds will be preserved through future generations. Thomas Chase of Hundrich, Parish of Chesham, England, was a conspicuous man in the sixteenth century, as was likewise his son Richard and in turn his son Aquila, Sr., of Cornwall — or of Chesham, some of the writers say. These were the ancestors of Chief Justice Chase and of President Chase, men of hardy endurance, of strong will and of great intellectual power.

Aquila's son, Aquila Chase, Jr., who was born in 1618, emigrated to America, and in 1639 or 1640 his name appears as among the earliest settlers of Hampden, Massachusetts. In 1646 he removed to Newbury, Massachusetts, and was one of the first residents of that town. His wife was Anne, daughter of John Wheeler of Salisbury, England. His death occurred in 1670.

President Chase is descended from the progenitor of the family in America through Moses, Daniel, Daniel (2), Paul, Joshua, and Paul Cushing Chase. Paul Cushing Chase, who was born March 7, 1790, married Sarah Pierce, daughter of Aaron and Hannah Pierce, on December 19th, 1819. President George L. Chase was born in Millbury, Worcester County, Massachusetts, January 13th, 1828.

One sometimes hears that good underwriters are "born, not made." It might almost be said that President Chase literally was born an underwriter, for his propensity developed the moment he was through school, and there may be ground for the suspicion that he hurried his schooling in order to get into the calling in which he was destined to place his name so high. He was nineteen years of age when he left the Milbury Academy and began to place fire risks. Be it said, however, that that industry which marks the afternoon of his life must have been present in the early dawn, for he got from the academy and from his home studies an education which left little room for regret over loss of a collegiate course. In English he was an especially apt pupil, and presumably it was at the academy that he acquired that ease of diction and mastery of expression which characterize his writings.

Now the life of a fire insurance agent in 1840 was not much like what it is today. There were no Pullman cars, trolley cars or automobiles to get around the country in, and no big company cash box to make expenses good. Indeed, one might almost say there were no roads for any vehicle to traverse in a large part of the country under Mr. Chase's care. The company was the old Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with its home office at Georgetown, Massachusetts, and Mr. Chase's territory was southern Massachusetts and eastern Connecticut — about as rugged a section, even today, as New England can boast. And it has turned out its full proportion of rugged men, too.

Mr. Chase had to make no experiments to find his "calling"; fire insurance literally had called him and he had answered with such earnestness that in a short time he was a director in the Farmers' Mutual and was easily recognized as a young man with a future. Zeal and ambition, with integrity and perseverance, told with those companies even as they do today with the company of which Mr. Chase is the executive head. His agency assumed proportions rapidly, till it included four mutual companies. And one of those companies, the Holyoke Mutual of Salem, Massachusetts, is still in existence today and doing a good business.

Mr. Chase's qualifications having been remarked by the People's Insurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, he was offered and accepted the responsible position of traveling agent in 1848, at the age of twenty. Success rewarded his energy and early promotion would have been his had he not had his attention attracted for four years to the railroad business, then in its infancy. In 1852 he removed to Ohio, where he had accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Central Ohio Railroad Company. Surrounded by men of enterprise looking for merit, his own enterprise pushed him to the front and after a short period he was made general superintendent. He was one of the organizers of the first association of railroad superintendents in the United States, at a meeting held in Columbus, Ohio, in 1853.

But Mr. Chase was not to be lost to fire insurance. In the year 1860 he accepted an appointment to the position of Western General Agent for the New England Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, discharging his duties with a fidelity which greatly increased the company's business till the year 1863. That was the year he became connected with the company of which he now is president. Appointed Assistant Western General Agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in 1863, he promptly demonstrated not only a splendid training, but natural ability, a talent, an originality that amounted to genius, and the eyes of the directors and executive officers at the home office in Hartford, always on the lookout for the right kind of men, were soon upon him. Each year fulfilled the abundant promise of its predecessor till in 1867, four years after he had come with the company, and when not yet forty years of age, he was offered the position of president, to succeed the late Timothy C. Allyn. In June he accepted, and today, with zeal undiminished, can look back upon a record, as already said, equaled in years by no insurance president and surpassed by none in management, as the company's increasing prosperity testifies. The company was organized in 1810, with a capital of $150,000.00; today it has a capital of $1,250,000.00, assets of $18,061,926.00, reinsurance reserve of over $10,000,000.00 and policy-holders' surplus of $6,500,000.00.

There have been only five presidents of the company and the term of none has been as long as the present incumbent's. In 1869 the magnificent granite home office building was built at the corner of Pearl and Trumbull Streets, the company having outgrown its quarters on Main Street. In 1897, the business having increased five-fold, the building was enlarged to its present proportions — one of the most complete and finest office buildings in New England. President Chase was the first to introduce the use of the telephone in Hartford business offices, and the first to employ stenographers and typewriters.

President Chase was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1876, and ever since then has served as chairman of the Committee on Legislation and Taxation, the most important committee of the organization. He is also a trustee and vice-president of the Society for Savings, Connecticut's largest savings bank; a trustee of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and a director of the American National Bank. Always progressive, he is full of public spirit and civic pride and shows deep interest in local affairs as a member of the Board of Trade.

The esteem in which President Chase is held by his associates and fellow workers has evinced itself on many occasions. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of his becoming president, in 1892, the evidence took the form of a silver loving cup. In 1898, the general and special agents gave him a Jurgensen watch.

President Chase had three children by his first wife, Calista M. Taft, daughter of Judson Taft. Of these children only one survives, Charles E. Chase, who is first vice-president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

An active, earnest member of the Congregational Church, President Chase attends the Asylum Hill Congregational Church. Five times he has been called upon to serve as president of the Connecticut Congregational Club.

JOHN HOWARD WHITTEMORE

WHITTEMORE, JOHN HOWARD, former president of the Naugatuck Malleable Iron Company and a man of widespread business interests, not only in the development of the iron industry, but in real estate, railroads, and banking, was born in Southbury, New Haven County, Connecticut, October 3d, 1837. He is descended from Thomas and Mary Whittemore of Hitchens, Hereford County, England, whose son was baptized January 6th, 1593, and came to New England and settled in Malden, Massachusetts. Mr. Whittemore's father, William Howe Whittemore, was a Congregational clergyman and graduate of Yale Divinity School, and who married Maria Clark, by whom he had four children, of whom Mr. Whittemore was the youngest son.

John Howard Whittemore spent his youth in the country until 1851, when he went to New Haven and took a three years' course at General Russell's School. After a short experience as clerk with Shepard & Morgan in New York City, he returned to New Haven and his services were soon sought by Mr. Tuttle of Naugatuck to straighten out the books of his firm, for he was then contemplating retirement from business. With B. B. Tuttle, Mr. Tuttle's son, Mr. Whittemore soon formed the partnership of Tuttle & Whittemore, for the development of the malleable iron industry. This business grew to large proportions, and about twenty years ago was reorganized and formed into a joint stock company called the Naugatuck Malleable Iron Company, and of this successful and extensive company Mr. Whittemore was the head and president until succeeded by his son Harris upon his own recent retirement from active management of the business. Mr. Whittemore has also had interests in the iron business in other cities of the east, and in Cleveland, Chicago, and Milwaukee, and his industrial interests have been equalled by his interest in real estate in the west and east as well. He is a director in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and in many other corporations, and he is first vice-president of the Colonial Trust Company of Waterbury. He has avoided all political honors, though he is a consistent Republican, and has held no public offices except to go as delegate to the recent Constitutional Convention.

Of late years Mr. Whittemore has devoted his time, his ability, and his fortune to the improvement of public welfare and institutions in Naugatuck, the town which owes so much of its attractiveness and prosperity and so many of its public buildings to his beneficence. He was one of the promoters of Laurel Beach, a most successful summer resort; he gave to the town the handsome and well-equipped new Naugatuck High School, the well-filled Howard Whittemore Memorial Library, in memory of his late son Howard, and he built a splendid stone wall around the Hillside Cemetery. He also built the Music Temple in Waterbury, a generous gift for the advancement of musical taste in that town.

Mr. Whittemore is a modest and retiring man of simple, artistic tastes and home-loving disposition. In business he is as strictly honorable as he is highly capable. He is a lover and collector of the best examples of literature and art, and owns a superb collection of Whistler's paintings. He is a self-made man who has used his gifts and his fortune unselfishly. In June, 1863, he married Julia Spencer. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore, of whom two, a son and a daughter, are now living.

CHARLES FREDERICK BROOKER

BROOKER, CHARLES FREDERICK, of Ansonia, president of the American Brass Company, vice-president of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and director in about fifty smaller companies affiliated with one or the other of these, is one of the leaders of industry in Connecticut, and, indeed, in the country.

He is descended from an old English family, represented in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1695, by John Brooker. Two generations later, Abraham Brooker, Jr., moved to Wolcottville, which is now Torrington, in the Naugatuck Valley, and there Charles Frederick Brooker was born, March 4th, 1847. Ever since he left school he has been identified with the brass manufacturing business. In 1864 he became bookkeeper for the Coe Brass Company of Torrington, and he proved so useful there that in 1870 he was made the secretary. The great success of the brass industry in the Naugatuck Valley is a story of surpassing interest, and Mr. Brooker has played a very large part in its vast development. His uncle, Hon. Lyman W. Coe, devoted his life to building up the Coe Brass Company, and at his death, in 1893, Mr. Brooker succeeded him in the presidency, stepping naturally into a position whose duties and responsibilities had largely fallen upon him during Mr. Coe's later years.

In February, 1900, the five great brass concerns of the Valley were consolidated in the American Brass Company, capital $12,500,000, which now includes the Coe Brass Company, with works in Torrington and Ansonia; the Ansonia Brass & Copper Company, at Ansonia; the Waterbury Brass Company, the Holmes, Booth & Haydens Company, and the Benedict & Burnham Company, all three of Waterbury, and the Chicago Brass Company. These constitute an organization against which one never hears complaint. It has no strikes among its employees and its customers appreciate its conservative influence in keeping the price of its products at reasonable figures with the least possible fluctuations. In his position as its president Mr. Brooker is the largest purchaser and consumer of copper in the world.

In Ansonia Mr. Brooker is director and vice-president of the Ansonia National Bank, incorporator of the Ansonia Savings Bank, president of the Ansonia Land & Water Power Company, and director of the Derby Gas Company. In Torrington, his former home, he is president and director of the Torrington Savings Bank, and director of the Torrington Water Company, the Brooks National Bank, and the Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Company; in Waterbury he is director of the Colonial Trust Company, and in New Haven of the Second National Bank of that city. The list of the railroad, trolley, and steamboat companies of which he is a director through his connection with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, is too long to print, but it goes to show the large place he fills in the affairs of that great company, of whose most important committees he is an influential member.

Busy as he is with all these material concerns, Mr. Brooker maintains a lively interest in social and political affairs, and is equally influential there. He has served in each branch of the Connecticut General Assembly (House in 1875 and Senate in 1893), has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and is now, and since 1900 has been a member of the Republican National Committee; in 1904 he was a member of its executive committee. He is a member of the executive committee of the Union League Club of New York, trustee of the New England Society of New York, and member of important committees of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the New York Yacht Club, Engineers' Club, Transportation Club, and Lawyers' Club. He is a man of large executive ability, with a natural gift for organization, and a wise judgment in selecting capable associates; and he possesses those choice personal qualities that bind his associates to him in affectionate loyalty. He is of social and companionable disposition and has a wide circle of friends all over the country.

Mr. Brooker married Mrs. Julia E. Clarke Farrel of Ansonia in London, October 30th, 1894, and their home is in Ansonia.

James Nichols

JAMES NICHOLS

NICHOLS, JAMES, president of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, is a descendant of Sergeant Francis Nichols, who came of a prominent English family and was one of the leading men of Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639. His son, Isaac, was a large land-owner and four times was chosen to the General Court. His wife was the daughter of Theophilus Sherman of Wethersfield. In the early part of the last century, Captain James Nichols was one of the most prominent farmers and cattle dealers in Newtown, and his son, Isaac, who for a time was in business in Bridgeport, also was a large proprietor. Both were Whigs and Episcopalians and men of great force and high character.

James Nichols, son of Isaac and of Betsey Platt, his wife, was born in Easton on December 24th, 1830. His early days on his father's farm developed his naturally strong physique, and gave him good preparation for the life ahead of him. His mother died when he was about three years old. Obtaining what education he could from the common schools of his native town, the young man became imbued with the desire to become a lawyer. To that end he studied law every odd moment he could get, nights, Sundays and all other times, while teaching school winters and farming in the summer. Completing his studies in the office of the late Amos S. Treat, he finally gained his right to practice by being admitted to the bar in Danbury, Fairfield County, in 1854. He opened an office in Thompsonville, town of Enfield, but had not been there long before he was called to Hartford to take the position of assistant clerk of the Hartford County Superior Court.

In 1861, when only thirty-one years of age, he was elected judge of probate for the Hartford district, which included Hartford, Windsor Locks, East Hartford, and Glastonbury. His administration won him the commendation of both parties and he was elected for a second term which ended in 1864. In 1867 he accepted appointment as adjuster and special agent of Merchants'

Insurance Company of Hartford, a company in which his exceptional ability won him rapid advancement. At the time of the Chicago fire, in 1871, he was secretary of the company. The losses by that conflagration were so severe that the Merchants' surrendered its charter. That same year the National Fire Insurance Company was organized in Hartford and Judge Nichols was chosen its secretary. Mark Howard was president. On Mr. Howard's death in 1887, Mr. Nichols succeeded to the presidency, his present position. The company has developed with the conservatism which characterizes Judge Nichols, until today it is one of the foremost in America; its strength was splendidly attested by the way it met its losses after the San Francisco earthquake and conflagration in April, 1906. Its capital is $1,000,000.00. Its ledger assets, by the last annual report of the insurance department, December 31st, 1905, were $6,246,025.00, its gross assets $7,304,958.00, and its surplus as regards policy holders, $3,314,305.00. Its home office building on Pearl street is one of the handsomest structures in New England.

President Nichols is also president of the Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New Orleans, vice-president of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Wheeling, West Virginia, vice-president of the Charter Oak National Bank of Hartford, a director in the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, a trustee in the Society for Savings of Hartford, and a director of the Pratt & Cady Company.

He has served as representative of his ward in the Hartford Court of Common Council and he is a member of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Congregationalist, a member of the Asylum Avenue Congregational Church of Hartford. For health and relaxation he plays golf and is a member of the Hartford Golf Club. He also belongs to the Hartford Club, the Country Club of Farmington, and the Connecticut Congregational Club.

He married Miss Isabelle M. Starkweather, daughter of Nathan and Cynthia Starkweather, on July 9th, 1861. They had three children, of whom one is living, the wife of Harry A. Smith, assistant secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company. President Nichols' residence is at No. 639 Prospect avenue, Hartford.

MEIGS HAYWOOD WHAPLES

WHAPLES, MEIGS HAYWOOD, of Hartford, has special reason — when we all gladly accord general reason — to cherish the memory of the love-making of John and Priscilla Alden and of the war-making of the men of '76, of whom the Meigs brothers were among the bravest.

Early, fearless settlers from England brought the name of Meigs to America. In each generation the members of the family were thrifty, earnest citizens, but perhaps the greatest test of their mettle came on the day of the Lexington alarm in 1775. At that time the branch of the family in which we are interested was living in Middletown, Connecticut. Return Jonathan, one of the sons, hurried at once to Roxbury to participate in the siege of Boston as major in Connecticut's Second Regiment under the first call for troops. In Major Benedict Arnold's Quebec expedition, in 1775, he was in command of the Second Division, doomed to spend the winter as a prisoner of war in Quebec. Having been paroled, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of "Colonel Shelburne's Regiment" (Rhode Island and Connecticut men), in 1777, and the same year was promoted to the command of the Sixth Regiment of the "Connecticut Line." He conducted the Sag Harbor expedition, for his success in which Congress awarded him the sword now to be seen in the Peale portrait of him, a valued heirloom in the possession of Mr. Whaples' mother. When Washington selected the troops for "Mad" Anthony Wayne's dash on Stony Point, in 1779, Colonel Meigs was detailed to command the picked body known as "Meigs' Light Regiment." In 1781 he was offered, but declined, the position of brigadier-general of state troops. After the war he was the first provisional governor of Ohio. His son became postmaster-general.

John Meigs, the oldest of the four brothers, was adjutant in "Colonel Webb's Regiment" and later in the Third Connecticut Line. He was captured during the Long Island expedition, in 1777. In the War of 1812 he was brigade major in the regular army. And, speaking

JONATHAN B. BUNCE

SINCE the days when Thomas Bunce, the Puritan, worked with Hooker and Ludlow and their companions in founding the city of Hartford and securing civil liberty under the world's first written constitution, the family name has been honored by men prominent in the affairs of city and state by reason of their integrity, their zeal, and their general sturdy worth. Jonathan B. Bunce, born April 4th, 1832, in Hartford, was the son of James M. Bunce, a commission merchant and president of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad Company, a grandson of Deacon Russell Bunce.

After attending the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale for a year and a half, Mr. Bunce withdrew and interested himself in his father's mercantile business. At the age of twenty-two he went to New York, where the very successful firm of Dibble & Bunce, commission merchants, was formed and was continued until the death of Mr. Bunce's father, in 1859, caused him to return to Hartford to look after his father's interests in the firm of J. M. Bunce and Company, Drayton Hillyer being the partner. For fifteen years the firm continued most prosperously, at the end of which time Mr. Bunce accepted the vice-presidency of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford. In 1889 he was advanced to the presidency, which position he held through years of remarkable growth and enterprise on the part of the company, resigning as president in 1904, but continuing as president of the board of directors and chairman of the finance committee, he at that time having been chosen president of the Society for Savings, the largest institution of its kind in the state.

In addition, Mr. Bunce has been called upon to fill many places of responsibility. Early in the Civil War, while his brother, the late Rear-Admiral Francis M. Bunce, was serving in the navy, he was appointed quartermaster-general on the staff of Governor Buckingham, to fill out an unexpired term. In the business world he has been closely connected with the American School for the Deaf at Hartford, the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, and the Hartford Hospital, and is a director in several institutions, including the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and the Phoenix National Bank. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Farmington Avenue Congregational Church, of which he was one of the incorporators. His wife, whom he married on May 9th, 1860, was Laura Biddle, daughter of Calvin B. Biddle, of Granby. Three sons and three daughters are living.

HORACE JOHN WICKHAM

WICKHAM, HORACE JOHN, inventor, mechanician and industrial manager and one of the most prominent and best known citizens of Hartford, Connecticut, who has a national reputation for his skillful labor saving inventions, the most important of which are those used by the Government in the manufacture of stamped envelopes, was born in Glastonbury, Hartford County, Connecticut, on the first day of April, 1836. The American branch of Wickhams is of Puritan stock and traceable to early colonial settlers, and Horace J. Wickham is a lineal descendant of Thomas Wickham, who came from England and settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut, about 1648, and was the first holder of land in Glastonbury. His great-grandson, Hezekiah Wickham, Horace Wickham's great-grandfather, was a deacon, a schoolmaster, and a soldier in the Revolution. He was a man of unusually strong character and of conspicuous importance in his community. He was one of the first to march to "the relief of Boston" at the Lexington alarm. Mr. Wickham's father, John Wickham, was a farmer and a man of great perseverance, who died in 1865. Mr. Wickham's mother was Melinda Culver, a woman of deeply spiritual character. Through her he is descended from Edward Culver, who took a prominent part in the Pequot War in 1637, and in King Philip's War in 1676.

The first fourteen years of Horace Wickham's youth were spent in Glastonbury, after which the family moved to Manchester, Connecticut. Though his education was confined to that of the common schools it was thoroughly acquired and supplemented by thoughtful reading, much of which was of a moral and spiritual nature. His most marked trait as a boy was his mechanical and constructive ingenuity and he was happiest when indulging his mechanical tastes. He worked a great deal on his father's farm and this increased his physical strength and endowed him with full capacity for work and augmented his natural general ability. At seventeen he apprenticed himself to the machinist's trade in Bristol and he mastered the trade

H. J. Wickham

with a rapidity and thoroughness that his natural mechanical bent fostered. At twenty he was master of his trade and he went to New Haven to enter the Whitney Gun Works and was immediately given the most responsible commissions. He remained with the company during most of the period of the Civil War and invented many improvements in the art of gun-making which was so important and profitable at that time. He became a foreman in the Whitney Company and in 1864 left them to serve as master machinist in the United States Arsenal at Springfield.

In 1869 Mr. Wickham began the most important chapter in his business experience and the best work of his life by becoming identified with the Plimpton Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Connecticut. The concern was doing a large business in the manufacture of envelopes, etc., for the trade and secured, in 1874, the Government contract for making stamped envelopes and wrappers. The company was severely taxed to hold its own against competition and still have a profit until Mr. Wickham invented the machinery which revolutionized the industry and made the process of envelope making quicker, simpler, and more profitable than had ever seemed possible. The Wickham machines reduced the cost of manufacturing envelopes from fifty cents to three and one-half cents a thousand. Encouraged by the remarkable success of this invention Mr. Wickham perfected a machine for making stamped wrappers, a wonderful device and as valuable for the saving of time and money as his envelope machines. For twenty-five years all the stamped envelopes used by the Government have been made by the Wickham machines, and, when we realize that nearly a billion of these envelopes are turned out annually and at such a low figure that they yield the Government an annual profit of nearly $500,000.00, and know that this is the achievement of Mr. Wickham's genius, he may well be regarded as one of the most important American inventors as well as one of the most valuable promoters of American industrial progress. Mr. Wickham remained with the Plimpton Company until 1898, and during the life of his patents, twenty-two claims, they were controlled by that company and never infringed. Some twenty more patents were granted to him at various times for other inventions. Although the greatest of his achievements have been in the service of the Plimpton Company he had other business interests at the same time. In 1881 he helped organize the Hartford Manilla Company, of which he became president and his son, Captain C. H. Wickham, secretary and treasurer. He was also a promoter and for a time general manager of the Hartford, Manchester, and Rockville Tramway Company, and his son was secretary and treasurer of this company. In 1899 both gentlemen retired from the management of this company and in 1901 they purchased the entire plant and business of the Hartford Manilla Company and organized it into the Wickham Manufacturing Company, which they sold after fifteen months to "Case and Marshall, Incorporated." Since 1902 Mr. Wickham has retired from all business save the care of his extensive investments. His business interests have been too great to admit of a public career, but he was a valued member of the Hartford Common Council in 1883 and 1884 as representative of the First Ward. He is a Republican in political faith.

From 1871 to 1895 Mr. Wickham's home was on Edwards street, Hartford, but in 1895 he built a country seat in Manchester, Connecticut, known as The Pines, arranged according to his own designs and the embodiment of his deep love of country life in all its phases. He is a lover of horses and cattle and finds great enjoyment in his fine stock farm and in his three hundred acres of well-cultivated country lands. Mr. Wickham's wife was Fylura Sanders, whom he married in 1857. Clarence Horace Wickham is their only child. Mr. and Mrs. Wickham have traveled extensively throughout the United States and in travel Mr. Wickham has found recreation of pleasure secondary only to the enjoyment of his country home. He has few fraternal or club ties, though he is connected with the Order of Masons and is a member of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., Hartford.

As an inventor Mr. Wickham is generally regarded as one of the greatest geniuses of his age. His part in the development of industrial affairs has been a great one and he deserves a high place among the public benefactors of the past century.

THEODORE ALFRED BINGHAM

BINGHAM, THEODORE ALFRED, retired brigadier-general in the United States Army, former military attaché to the United States Embassies at Rome and Berlin, military aid to President McKinley and President Roosevelt, and at present Police Commissioner of New York City, was born in the town of Andover, Tolland County, Connecticut, on the 14th of May, 1858. He traces his ancestry to Thomas Bingham, who came from Sheffield, England, to America, and was one of the original proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut, in 1660. General Bingham's father is Joel Foote Bingham, D.D, Litt.D., a clergyman, whose integrity of character and thorough scholarship command wide respect and admiration. His mother was Susan Grew, and to her he is indebted for strong moral and spiritual influence. The nature of his father's profession determined that Theodore Bingham's youth should be spent in various towns, large and small, and he lived in the country, in a village, and in the city during his boyhood days. He was a strong, active boy, and was early taught to study and to work with a will. He had a strong desire for military life and chose for himself a career in the army. He enjoyed the best literature and found constant interest and inspiration in studying the Bible and the works of Carlyle and Charles Kingsley. After preparatory courses under his father at home he studied at Yale for three years and then spent four years at West Point, where he graduated in 1879. He then began his active military career by entering the Corps of Engineers, United States Army. His promotions were rapid, for in June, 1879, he was made a second lieutenant; in June, 1881, a first lieutenant; and in July, 1889, a captain. During his service with the Corps of Engineers, from 1879 to 1890, he performed many important official duties. In 1889 he was appointed military attaché to the United States embassy at Berlin, where he remained until 1892, when he was made military attaché to the embassy at Rome until 1894.

Soon after his return to this country General Bingham entered upon a very distinguished public service as military aid to Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, and was in charge of the public buildings and grounds at Washington, with the rank of Colonel, from March, 1897, to May, 1903. In this responsible position he was a social and military leader at the Capitol, establishing the formal precedent at various State functions. In 1903 he became a brigadier-general in the United States Army, and retired in 1904. After his retirement he settled down for a well-earned rest at Farmington, Connecticut. His thirty years' distinguished career as an army officer was terminated by physical incapacity due to an accident. It was soon proved that he was to be the recipient of still further public honors, and, in 1906, he was made police commissioner of New York City, under Mayor McClellan.

General Bingham is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Order of Masons, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Chester Yacht Club of Chester, Nova Scotia. He is fond of shooting and riding, and for an in-door diversion he enjoys a game of chess. In 1896 Yale bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In 1898 he published the Bingham Genealogy, a most complete and interesting work. Mrs. Bingham, whom he married in 1881, was Lucile Rutherford. One child, named Rutherford, has been born to General and Mrs. Bingham.

Home training and influence have been the dominant forces in General Bingham's life and the chief incentives to his great success. He believes that the highest good is "not money, but a clean conscience, absolute honesty and integrity, and love of duty; nerve and grit to fight temptation, and active participation in the duties of a citizen." All these things he deems indispensable and necessary to true success in life.

BENJAMIN WISNER BACON

BACON, BENJAMIN WISNER, LL.D., professor of New Testament criticism and exegesis at Yale Divinity School, New Haven, is a descendant of a family that has made a lasting name for itself in the world of theology and of letters. On his father's side, he is descended from Michael Bacon, son of Michael of Winston, Suffolk County, England, who came to America and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1640, and on his mother's side from Nathaniel Bacon, son of William of Stretton, Rutland County, England, who came to this country prior to 1654, and was among the first settlers of Middletown, Connecticut. The Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., LL.D., of New Haven, the ecclesiastical leader and writer, was the professor's grandfather, and Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon of Norwich and of Philadelphia, a brilliant and versatile divine, was his father. His mother was Susan Bacon, whose example and teachings had much to do with moulding both the intellectual and the spiritual and moral life of her son.

Professor Bacon was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, on January 15th, 1860. Endowed by nature with a good physique, every advantage was given him for muscular development and he was a leader in boyhood sports and pastimes. Meanwhile he was receiving and appreciating the best of intellectual training. In his preliminary course of study he was a pupil at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, at the Gymnasium in Coburg, Germany, and at the Collège de Genève, Switzerland. Entering Yale College at the age of seventeen, he was graduated with honors in the class of 1881.

Following the line of the ministry, which he had chosen, he went to the Yale Divinity School, where he received his degree of B.D. in 1884. Throughout his college and graduate course, he had been conspicuous in athletics, and from 1879 to 1883 was a stalwart on the Yale University foot-ball eleven. Today he keeps himself "in trim" with golf. Yale gave him the degree of M.A. in 1891, Western Reserve that of D.D. in 1892, Syracuse University that of Litt.D. in

1894, and Illinois College that of LL.D. in 1904. Private study, he believes, has had the strongest influence upon his career.

The year of his graduation from the Divinity School he was installed pastor of the Congregational Church of Lyme, Connecticut. In 1889 he accepted a pastorate in Oswego, New York, where he remained until called to Yale in 1896 to take the chair of New Testament criticism and exegesis. In addition to his duties in this capacity, he was director of the School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, 1905-6. In 1904 he was representative of American New Testament Science at the St. Louis Congress of Arts and Sciences.

The professor's writings are marked by clearness and simplicity of style. They include, "Genesis of Genesis" (1891), "Triple Tradition of the Exodus" (1894), "Introduction to New Testament Literature" (1900), "Sermon on the Mount" (1902), and "Story of St. Paul, (1904); also important translations and many magazine articles and essays.

In politics he counts himself a member of no distinct party; as a believer in tariff reform, he was a supporter of President Cleveland.

He married Eliza Buckingham Aiken on May 27th, 1884, and they have had two children, both of whom are living. Their home is at No. 244 Edwards street, New Haven.

In his own life, Professor Bacon believes that when he has fallen short of his expectations it was because he yielded to the constant temptation of the ease of superficial success. His principle is that ambition to do effective service should be the ideal of manliness, keeping in mind the perpetual danger of eclipse by the ambition to "get."

P. H. Woodward

P. HENRY WOODWARD

WOODWARD, P. HENRY, of Hartford, son of Ashbel and of Emeline (Bicknell) Woodward, was born in Franklin, Connecticut, March 19th, 1833. He is the eighth in descent from Richard Woodward, an emigrant from Ipswich, England, in 1634, and one of the early proprietors of Watertown, Mass. In Bond's history of that town is given the genealogy of the family, prepared by Ashbel Woodward, eminent in his day both as physician and antiquarian.

Mr. Woodward was graduated at Yale College in 1855, studied law, in part at Harvard, and in the fall of 1860 opened an office in Savannah, Georgia, in partnership with Wm. Robert Gignilliat. In a few months the outbreak of hostilities ended the connection, and the practice of law was never resumed. From September, 1862, to September, 1865, he was on the editorial staff of the Hartford *Courant.*

In September, 1865, he was appointed special agent of the post-office department and assigned to the task of reconstructing the service in Georgia. So well was the work done that he was soon placed in charge of the through mails and of the system of railway distribution from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico and the South Atlantic ocean. Without interference, and with sole reference to fitness, he was allowed to select the clerks assigned to the postal car service. In a short time chronic incompleteness at the South gave way to a degree of excellence limited only by relatively slow railway schedules.

With the changes attendant on the accession of General Grant to the presidency he was transferred from the railway to another branch of the service, of which he was made chief in 1874, with headquarters at Washington. Under his control the corps of special agents was reorganized on the strictly merit plan. It quickly rose to unexampled effectiveness. In difficult matters other departments of the government invoked its aid. Failure to succeed relapsed into a tradition of the past. New methods which became permanent were introduced.

Toward the end of the second term of General Grant, Secretary Bristow and Postmaster-General Jewell were dismissed from his cabinet. With them Mr. Woodward was retired after eleven years of service.

A few days after the inauguration of President Garfield, Mr. Woodward received a telegram from Thomas L. James, postmaster-general, asking for an interview in New York. He was then invited to reënter the postal service and take charge of the investigation into alleged Star Route frauds. He accepted. The story is partially told in the records of the two trials which fill seven large volumes, in the testimony before Congressional committee, etc. In the latter volume is also told the story of the corruption of the juries. As a result of the trials two and a half millions of dollars a year were lopped from the cost of star and steamboat service despite an increase of mileage, an annual deficiency extinguished, and the contract bureau regenerated. Long before these trials President Grant had said to a member of his cabinet that in the District of Columbia convictions for defrauding the government were impossible. The method of selecting juries made the manipulation of them easy at the hands of "shysters" who devoted their energies to this special branch of legal practice. The Star Route cases initiated a reform which has eradicated all such scandals from the courts of the District. With the change of administration in 1885 Mr. Woodward retired finally from the postal service to which he had given fifteen years of his life.

In 1888, leading citizens of Hartford, discouraged by the stationary, and in some respects the relatively retrograde, condition of the town, organized the Board of Trade. As its first secretary Mr. Woodward prepared for publication the following season a volume of over two hundred pages, packed with statistical and historical facts regarding local banking, insurance, manufactures, public works, education, art, charities, etc. Within a few months an edition of ten thousand copies found its way into circulation. During the next decade the town gained fifty per cent. in population, while its progress in other lines was equally marked.

In 1890-1 the Hartford Board of Trade Room & Power Company, Mr. Woodward being secretary and treasurer, erected for manufacturing purposes a solid building of three stories, three hundred and sixty feet long. It is now the home of the Underwood Typewriter Company, the original subscribers having been reimbursed, principal and interest.

Mr. Woodward has written various articles and books — some acknowledged and some anonymous. Many years ago he wrote a series of sketches drawn from the postal service, published first under the title of "Guarding the Mails," changed in a later edition to "The Secret Service of the Post-Office Department." For the hundredth anniversary of the Hartford Bank (June 14th, 1892), he prepared the history of that institution; delivered the address at the unveiling of the statue of Colonel Thomas Knowlton on the State Capitol grounds in November, 1895; wrote for "The New England States" (D. H. Hurd & Co., 1897) the articles on Manufactures in Hartford and Insurance in Connecticut; and at different times papers on a variety of subjects.

He is president of the Dime Savings Bank, vice-president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, secretary of the board of trustees of Trinity College, director in the Retreat for the Insane, etc., etc.

September 11th, 1867, he married Mary, only daughter of the late Charles Smith of South Windham, Conn., a manufacturer widely known for ability and elevation of character. He has a daughter, Helen W., wife of Rev. Stephen H. Granberry of Newark, N. J., and a son, Charles Guilford Woodward of Hartford.

WILBUR LUCIUS CROSS

CROSS, WILBUR LUCIUS, Ph.D., professor of English Literature at Yale University, was born in Mansfield, Tolland County, Connecticut, on April 10th, 1862, the son of Samuel Cross and Harriet Maria Gurley. The first of the family name in this country was Peter Cross who emigrated from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The Gurley ancestors, with a strain of Scotch blood in their veins, were also among the early settlers. Samuel Cross who, in turn, was sailor, teacher, farmer, and manufacturer, was a sturdy, practical-minded man of highest integrity. Mansfield was a Republican town and he was a Democrat, yet such was the esteem in which he was held by the countryside that he was twice sent to the Legislature as representative.

Wilbur Lucius Cross was hampered by a weak physical condition in his childhood and from twelve to eighteen was threatened much of the time with nervous collapse. But rural life, with its pastimes, built him up. While no special tasks were assigned him, he was permitted to earn pocket money by working in the postoffice and village store and by driving about on errands when he was not with his friends, the books. His mother ever kept a kindly eye upon him and encouraged him to lofty ideals.

After preparing at the Natchaug High School in Willimantic, he went to Yale and was graduated with the class of 1885, a member of Psi Upsilon society and winning membership in Phi Beta Kappa by his high stand. In his senior year he was awarded the DeForest medal. Immediately upon graduation, he accepted the position of principal of the Staples High School in Westport, Connecticut, where he remained one year.

Literature was his forte and in this and in philosophy he took a graduate course at Yale, winning the degree of Ph.D. in 1889. In the histories of successful men he found much of his inspiration for higher work and for careful, thorough research. The year he received his degree as Doctor of Philosophy, he was appointed instructor in

English Literature at Shadyside Academy, Pittsburg, Pa. He continued there until 1894, when he was called to Yale to take the position of instructor in English in the Sheffield Scientific School. In 1897 he was promoted to be assistant professor and in 1902 to his present position of professor. He also was made a member of the governing board of the School.

The work by which Professor Cross is best known to the outside world, here and in foreign lands, is his "Development of the English Novel", published in 1899, which has won unstinted commendation for its completeness, impartiality and great value to the student. He edited the department of English Literature in the New International Encyclopedia (1903-4), writing the leading articles on English Literature for it. He has also written on the novel and various novelists for the American Encyclopedia (1906). He published in 1904-5 notable studies of Sterne, in the complete works of Laurence Sterne, and there have come from his scholarly pen essays on Scott, Shakespeare, and George Eliot, in editions of some parts of their works, as well as many articles in the magazines.

He is an Episcopalian. In political matters he casts an independent vote. He is fond of wheeling, tramping, mountain-climbing, and fishing, and belongs to the Graduates' Club of New Haven, of which he has been a member of the board of governors for five years.

He married Miss Helen Baldwin Avery of Willimantic on July 17th, 1889. Of their four children, three are living. Their home is at No. 306 York street, New Haven.

A brief extract from his book, "The Development of the English Novel," may be taken as showing his insight into life. "We are by nature both realists and idealists, delighting in the long run about equally in the representation of life somewhat as it is and as it is dreamed to be. Idealism in course of time falls into unendurable exorbitances; realism likewise offends by its brutality and cynicism. And in either case there is a recoil."

CLARENCE DEMING

DEMING, CLARENCE, journalist, of New Haven, Connecticut, was born in Litchfield, Litchfield County, Connecticut, October 1st, 1848, and is the son of William Deming, a late merchant of Litchfield, and of Charlotte Tryon Deming. His father was a man of positive character who took much interest in political and religious questions and controversies, and through him he traces his ancestral line to John Deming, an early English emigrant to America who was a patentee in the Connecticut Charter in 1662. On his mother's side Mr. Deming is descended from Henry Champion, who came from England to Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1647, and from Commissary-General Henry Champion of the Continental Army.

Litchfield was Mr. Deming's boyhood home and his life in that beautiful, healthful country town was full of wholesome influences and strong ties. He was strong, vigorous, and athletic, and equally well developed in mental capacity and tastes, for he enjoyed reading and study as much as he did all out-door sports. He had no heavy or regular work to do in youth, but earned his spending money by chopping wood and by other outdoor tasks. He had plenty of time for the improvement of his mind and read historical, political and journalistic literature with great interest and profit. He attended Dr. Richards' School in Litchfield, The Gunnery in Washington, Connecticut, and then completed his college preparation at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven. He then entered Yale College and was graduated in the class of 1872, with an "oration" stand in the honor list. While in college he took second prize in composition, was an editor of the *Yale Courant* in Senior year, and a member of the "Skull and Bones" Society. He was as prominent in the athletic as in the scholarly life of the University, having been captain of the 'Varsity base ball nine and a member of the 'Varsity football team.

In July, 1872, the month following his graduation, Mr. Deming went to Troy, New York, where he was assistant editor of the *Troy*

Whig for a period of eight months, at the end of which he returned to New Haven and took a short post-graduate course at Yale. In the fall of 1873 he became night editor of the New Haven *Palladium* and held this position until February, 1875, when he became assistant news editor of the New York *Evening Post,* joining steady editorial writing with the regular duties of that position. In 1881 he took the position of traveling correspondent for the *Post* and visited England, the Continent, Newfoundland, Cuba, the lower Mississippi, and the South for political correspondence, and Ireland, where he wrote up the Agrarian "Outrages" in 1883. In 1884 he became editor of the New Haven *Morning News* and in 1886 he added to his editorial duties those of business manager, treasurer and president of the Morning News Company, doing the entire work for a year without pay to save the paper from a sale which would probably have turned the *Morning News* against Cleveland and tariff reform. Since completing this arduous and responsible work Mr. Deming has had no definite editorial position, except that of editorial correspondent and editorial writer on the *Railroad Gazette,* but has remained in New Haven and occupied himself with general writing, consisting mostly of contributions to various magazines and newspapers. For twelve years (1889-1901) he was the weekly editorial correspondent for the Connecticut edition of the New York *World.* He has made a special study of railroads and has made frequent important contributions to the *Railroad Gazette.* He has also given especial attention to matters of civic and tariff reform, and to the discussion of athletic problems and subjects. As a critic he writes with both freedom and justice, and in a clear, interesting, and incisive manner. His longest and most permanent work is "Byways of Nature and Life," published in 1884. He has also written some poetry, the most memorable of his verses being those published in 1870 on the occasion of a reunion at The Gunnery School and a short poem "A Reverie of The Game," published in the Yale *Alumni Weekly,* in June, 1905. He is a journalist both by choice and by natural endowment, and is one of the most able writers in the Connecticut field of journalism.

Mr. Deming is a member of the University Club and the Reform Club of New York City. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, though he votes "independently" in state and local elections. He keeps up a keen interest in college sports, concerning which he writes so copiously and capably, and enjoys fishing and all outdoor life very fully.

Mr. Deming has never sought or held public office. In 1893 Governor Morris, of his own volition, sent the name of the journalist to the State Senate for the place of Insurance Commissioner. The Senate refused to confirm the nomination. This result was partly due to the solid adverse vote of the Republican senators, who contended that the Republican incumbent of the office had the legal right to hold over after the "dead-lock"; partly to opposition in his own party to Governor Morris, who had shown favor in his appointments to former "mugwumps"; but more particularly to Mr. Deming's sharp criticisms in his editorial work aimed at politicians in both parties.

Mrs. Deming, whom he married in 1886, was Mary Bryant Whiting of New Haven, and is his second wife. Mr. and Mrs. Deming have three children: Mary Whiting, born April 14th, 1887; Robert Champion, born June 4th, 1888, and Dorothy, born June 8th, 1893. Mr. Deming's first wife was Anna Battell Humphrey of Brooklyn, N. Y., whom he married in 1879, and who died in 1880.

The advice which Mr. Deming gives to young men seeking a success of as great measure as his own is most deserving of adoption. He says: "Young men, while they ought always to be terribly in earnest, should temper earnestness and sincerity by the 'suaviter in modo'. They must have courage in action, attitude and utterance, and a standard of absolute right as distinguished from qualified, timid, and 'prudential' standards."

P. Corbin

PHILIP CORBIN

CORBIN, THE HON. PHILIP, the founder and head of the great industry of P. & F. Corbin of New Britain from its incipiency, traces his ancestry back to Robert Corbin of Normandy through a line of men whose rugged character and industry have left their imprint upon contemporaneous history in each generation. Geofrey and Walter Corbin are mentioned in English annals in 1194 and 1272. Clement Corbin (or Corbyn) came to this country and was among the settlers of Roxbury, Mass. John, his son, played a conspicuous part in King Philip's War in 1675; John's son James, born in Roxbury in 1667, was one of the settlers of Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1686; James' son Lemuel was a constable in Dudley, Massachusetts, in 1746; Lemuel's son Philip was successively constable, captain, selectman and representative, and his son Philip, born in Union, Connecticut, removed to Willington, Tolland County, Connecticut, where Philip, the third of the name and destined to take high rank among America's captains of industry, was born on October 26th, 1824.

Philip was a brave, sturdy lad, thoughtful and energetic. One of a large family, it was his lot to begin at an early age to assume responsibilities and to bear that share of the burden of life for which his splendid physique seemed to have fitted him. When he was seven he attended school in Unionville, the family then living in Farmington. After a year there they removed to West Hartford, thence to Ellington and thence back again to West Hartford, where the homestead was established at what is now known as Corbin's Corners. There the father died in 1881, and there two of Philip's sisters still reside.

Philip Corbin made the most of his meagre opportunities to acquire knowledge in the district schools and for a term and a half attended the academy in West Hartford; for the rest, he had to glean what he could from books at rare intervals in hard labor on the farm. Perhaps his tasks were the harder because of his ambition to be a leader among workmen and because of his great endurance. At one time he contemplated teaching school in the Stanley Quarter in New Britain at $10.00 a month, but as a relative of the selectman would do it for $8.00, the position was not for Philip. At nineteen he was the leader in cutting wood for a big contract his father had taken, his "stint" being two cords of two-foot wood a day, at forty-five cents a cord. It was while engaged at this laborious task that a workman in a New Britain hardware factory suggested to him the advisability of his taking employment in the shop. He could get $15.00 a month as leader of workmen for a neighboring farmer, and altogether that looked to Philip's father like an exceptional proposition.

However, consent finally being given, young Mr. Corbin entered the employ of Matteson, Russell & Co. (later Russell & Erwin), on March 18th, 1844, as an apprentice to contractor Charles Burt, for $14.00 a month. To eke out this sum, and to assist the family, he did odd jobs, including sweeping the whole factory, for which he received fifty cents a week. Influenced by his example, three of his seven brothers, Hezekiah, Waldo and Frank, followed him to New Britain, though in the summer they returned home to do the haying and Philip to work for other farmers till fall. That fall he had his first experience in the field his genius was to develop, that of lock-making, when he entered the employ of Henry Andrews, contractor for North & Stanley.

By diligent study, he mastered the work so that, at the age of twenty, he himself had become a contractor and an employer of labor. His younger brother Frank soon entered into partnership as contractor. Such was his success that in the last year of his minority Philip gave his father $1,000.00 toward the support of the family. Possibilities of improvement being more apparent and welcome to him than to his superiors, he made up his mind to attain greater freedom. He, his brother Frank and a brass founder, Edward Doen, finally resolved to set up in business for themselves.

In May, 1849, they opened a small shop in a two-story wooden structure built for them. Each had contributed $300.00 toward the capital and, with a horse and treadmill for power, they were ready to begin with $200.00 for buying stock and running the business under the name of Doen, Corbin & Co. Their first product was "ox balls" for the horns of oxen. Mr. Corbin's young wife assisted in packing goods when she could spare time from her duties as housekeeper, the family including two boarders. In September, 1849, Mr. Doen left the firm and Mrs. Corbin's father, Henry W. Whiting, came in, the name being Corbin, Whiting & Co. The present firm name of P. & F. Corbin was adopted on January 1st, 1852, when Mr. Whiting had sold his interest to the brothers, believing that they were making too great a variety of goods. Philip Corbin's theory was to meet competition at every point and to extend his market — the theory to which he devoted every waking hour and to which the great industry today owes its world-wide fame; the local field widened to take in all America and then to embrace the whole civilized world. On February 14th, 1854, the North & Stanley Company and P. & F. Corbin consolidated in a joint stock company as P. & F. Corbin, Mr. Corbin being secretary and manager, soon after to become president, to which office of secretary was added that of treasurer in 1859, which he held until 1903. In 1880 the capital was increased from $50,000.00 to $500,000.00. In 1882, the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company was established as an adjunct of the orginal company — the officers being the same in both companies, Philip Corbin president. Most of his brothers have been connected with the enterprise. Business continued to increase marvelously when on March 13th, 1902, the two greatest of hardware concerns, P. & F. Corbin and the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, were merged, with the American Hardware Corporation organized as the holding company, Philip Corbin, president, authorized capital of $7,500,000.00. May 2d, 1903, the Corbin Screw Corporation appeared as another outgrowth and on June 11th, 1903, the Corbin Motor Vehicle Company.

The factories which President Corbin looks out upon now cover acres upon acres of land, employ thousands of the most skilled mechanics and make a large per cent. of all the locks and general hardware used in the world.

And in addition — Mr. Corbin is president of the New Britain Machine Company, of the Savings Bank of New Britain, the D. C. Judd Company, the Calumet Building Company; and director in the Hartford National Bank of Hartford, and in the Mechanics National Bank of New Britain and in the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Hartford.

Mr. Corbin was a Whig and then a Republican, but, confining himself to his business, had no aspiration for public office. In 1849, however, he was prevailed upon to take the office of warden of the borough, and after the borough became a city he served in the common council. Doing much to establish New Britain's system of water supply, he was a member of the board of water commissioners for some years. In 1884, he was sent to the House of Representatives, and in 1888 to the Senate.

His wife, Francina F., daughter of Henry W. Whiting, he married near the outset of his industrial career, on June 21st, 1848. They have had three children, two of whom are living, Charles F. Corbin who is associated with his father in business, and Nellie, wife of William Beers of New Britain.

Chas. M. Jarvis.

CHARLES MAPLES JARVIS

JARVIS, CHARLES MAPLES, of Berlin and New Britain, was born in the town of Deposit, Delaware County, New York, on April 16th, 1856. He came of a family marked for their integrity, industry and firmness. The progenitor in America was William Jarvis, who settled in Norwalk, Connecticut, in the seventeenth century, dying about 1740. His grandson, Abraham Jarvis, was the second bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut. Mr. Jarvis' father was Henry Sanford Jarvis, a business man and at one time county supervisor. His mother was Rachel Peters, to whose forceful influence Mr. Jarvis feels that he owes much.

From a child somewhat weak and sickly, Mr. Jarvis developed into a man of strong physique. His natural bent was toward mechanics, and he spent hours poring over the pages of the *Scientific American* and similar publications.

His parents removed to Binghamton, New York, when he was still quite young and he studied at the public schools and was graduated at the high school. Every facility was offered him to acquire the education he desired. Entering the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, he spent three years in the study of scientific branches and was graduated with the degree of Ph.B. in 1877.

His first position, the April after graduation, was as draughtsman and later as engineer with the Corrugated Metal Company. That was the name of a concern located in the village of East Berlin, near New Britain, Connecticut. The high character of its products was becoming better known each year and in a short time the corporation title was changed to the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, a name which was soon known in every part of the civilized world. The success of its operations constituted a revelation in scientific commerce; its metal frameworks, of any size, were transported to all parts of America and to foreign lands, where they were set up by the company's skillful men with a promptness and a permanency which soon gave the company practical control of this class of work throughout the world. Of this Company Mr. Jarvis became president.

When the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, still the foremost in its class, was absorbed by the American Bridge Company, Mr. Jarvis was made vice-president, in charge of the operating department.

In the fall of 1901, the large manufacturing concerns built up by the Corbins in New Britain, as the P. & F. Corbin and Corbin Cabinet Lock Company, and known wherever hardware and builders' furnishings are used, having been brought under one management, Mr. Jarvis accepted the position of vice-president. The following spring saw the organization of that great company, the American Hardware Corporation, composed of P. & F. Corbin, the Russell & Erwin Manufacturiing Company, the Corbin Screw Corporation, the Corbin Motor Vehicle Corporation and the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company.

For this corporation — The American Hardware Corporation — Mr. Jarvis is first vice-president. He is also president of the Hardware City Trust Company, of New Britain, and vice-president of The Connecticut Computing Machine Co. at New Haven. Mr. Jarvis has always taken a deep interest in agriculture and at present is running one of the largest farms in Hartford County, and is president of The Berlin Agricultural Society.

Mr. Jarvis is one of those who gladly admit the influence upon them of the successful careers of others, and in this connection it is interesting to note his scientific calculation of the relative strength of influences. It is: Of home, twenty per cent.; of school, ten per cent.; of early companionship, ten per cent.; of private study, thirty per cent.; and of contact with men in active life, thirty per cent. Another item not to be passed by in looking over causes and effects in life is this, that Mr. Jarvis got his first strong impulse to strive for such prizes as energy and application can bring by reading a list of subjects given out by the Institute of English Civil Engineers for prize essays.

He is associated with the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company. When the policy-holders of that company elected him a director in 1906, the Hartford *Courant* said: " Mr. Jarvis is a man of large personal popularity and wide business experience and connections. He represents one of the largest of the great interests of New Britain, and consequently of the State."

Political preferment Mr. Jarvis has felt constrained to decline; he did consent, however, to serve as a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1903. The work of that body of picked men makes one of the State's proudest pages; although it was not approved by the people, it already has served as a guide for legislators and will be a source of inspiration in years to come.

Mr. Jarvis requires considerable exercise and he gets it mostly in walking and horseback riding. He has membership in the Hartford Club, the Country Club of Farmington, the University Club of New York and the Union League and Engineer's Clubs of that city ; of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which last organization he has served as vice-president.

Mrs. Jarvis was Miss Mary Morgan Bean, whom he married May 27th, 1880. They have a daughter, Grace Morgan Jarvis. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Jarvis was made Commissary General in the military department of the State by Governor Woodruff with the rank of Colonel, which it may well be believed he accepted more out of loyalty to an old friend than from a desire to wear a uniform.

WILLIAM THOMAS WOODRUFF

WOODRUFF, WILLIAM THOMAS, president of the Seth Thomas Clock Company of Thomaston, Connecticut, and one of the foremost manufacturers in the State, is a descendant of early English settlers and traces his ancestral line to Matthew Woodruff, who came from England and settled in Hartford, Connecticut about 1641. Mr. Woodruff's parents were William and Martha Thomas Woodruff. His father was a physician, a graduate of Yale Medical School and one of the leading representatives of his profession in Waterbury until, during his later years, he became an invalid and was forced to retire from active professional duties.

William Thomas Woodruff was born in Plymouth, now Thomaston, Connecticut, on July 11th, 1839, and received his early education at the common schools of his native town. He then took a course at the Institute of East Hampton, Massachusetts, followed by a more advanced course at the Hudson River Institute in New York. This was the extent of his actual schooling, but wide and intelligent travel throughout the United States and Europe in later life have served as a broad and practical education, which he considers an influential and considerable part of his training for his work in life.

Choosing mechanical work in a manufacturing industry for his "start" in business life, young Mr. Woodruff went to work after leaving school as a workman in the employ of the Seth Thomas Clock Company of Thomaston. By gradual steps he rose from one position to another in that company until he reached his present responsible office as president of the large and well-known company.

Outside the absorbing responsibilities of managing a large and growing manufacturing industry Mr. Woodruff has few and simple interests. In politics he is a Republican, in religious faith he is a Congregationalist, and in fraternal affiliation he is a Mason. Socially he is a member of the Country Club of Farmington, Connecticut, of the Union League Club of New York, and of the Waterbury Club of

W. T. Woodruff

Waterbury. His home the year round is at Thomaston. Mrs. Woodruff was Gertrude Slade of Ansonia, whom he married January 22d, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff have no children.

L. OF C.

JOHN BUTLER TALCOTT

TALCOTT, JOHN BUTLER, a prominent citizen and leading manufacturer of New Britain, was born at Enfield, Connecticut, September 14th, 1824, son of Seth and Charlotte Stout Talcott. He is of old New England stock, being a direct descendant of John Talcott, who, in 1636, came from England to Hartford, where he built the first frame house in the city. As an influential member of the Hartford Colony, he was frequently sent to England as its business representative. Mr. Talcott is also lineally descended from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first minister of the Hartford colony.

In 1828 Mr. Talcott's parents removed from Enfield to West Hartford, and here in the public schools he received his early education. A serious illness in boyhood somewhat impaired his physical strength, and rendered him unable to take part in the sports and activities of other children. Books, happily, proved for him an all-sufficient substitute for play, and thus early in life he became familiar with good literature. He became one of the most promising pupils in the Hartford Grammar School, where he was fitted for college, and where he also taught during the last year of his college course.

He was graduated from Yale College in 1846, being the salutatorian of his class, and receiving the degrees of A.B. and A.M. Mr. Talcott next turned his attention to the study of law, entering for this purpose the office of Francis Fellowes, a leading member of the Hartford Bar. His expenses he defrayed in part by teaching in the Hartford Female Seminary, by serving as clerk in the probate court, and by tutoring for a year in Middlebury College, Vermont.

In the winter of 1848 he was admitted to the Bar. For the next three years he held a tutorship in Yale College, at the same time continuing the study of law with a view to practice. Circumstances, however, changed his expectations in this regard, and he was induced to abandon the law for active business.

In 1851 Mr. Talcott went to New Britain, and with S. J. North and others began the manufacture of knit goods and hooks and eyes.

John B Talcott

After a time the New Britain Knitting Company absorbed the Knitting goods interest of North & Stanley. Of this new company, Mr. Talcott was appointed treasurer and general manager, a position that he held for fourteen years.

In 1868 he organized the American Hosiery Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer for many years, and of which he is now president. The business of this company in its special lines is one of the largest in the country, and Mr. Talcott is an authority in all matters pertaining to this business. He is also interested in numerous other corporations and manufacturing establishments. He is a valued member of the board of directors of the P. & F. Corbin Hardware Company, of the General Life Insurance Company, and of the New Britain Savings Bank. He is also president of the Mechanics National Bank.

Mr. Talcott has been frequently honored by his fellow citizens with official station and trust. In 1876 he was a member of the common council of New Britain, and from 1877 to 1879 a member of the board of aldermen. He was twice mayor of the city, all parties uniting their suffrages to secure his election. His administration was conceded to be one of the most successful in the history of the city.

Mr. Talcott has been deeply interested in the success of the New Britain Institute, of which he was one of the original incorporators, and of which he has been president for several years. This institution was among the first to provide an absolutely free reading room, and an ample library at a nominal charge. To this institute he has given twenty-five thousand dollars, known as the Talcott Art Fund, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of oil paintings for the art room. He is a notable example of a man whose devotion to high ideals has been shown not only in his fidelity to business interests, but by his scholarly attainments, and a generous participation in the philanthropic and religious enterprises of the community, in the midst of which his remarkable success has been achieved.

Mr. Talcott's first wife was Miss Jane C. Goodwin of West Hartford, whom he married September 13th, 1848. His present wife was Miss Fannie H. Hazen of New Britain, whom he married March 18th, 1880. Of his six children, three are still living.

Department of California, where military divisions were discontinued in July, 1891.

He was promoted to a major-general, United States Army, February 8th, 1895, and was retired on April 2nd, 1897, having reached the age limit for active service, and is now enjoying his well-earned rest at Stamford, Connecticut.

He was married to Helen L. Moore, daughter of Henry R. Moore on October 6th, 1857, at Beloit, Wisconsin.

ALBERT STANBURROUGH COOK

COOK, PROFESSOR ALBERT STANBURROUGH, Ph.D., L.H.D., LL.D., of Yale University, was born in the village of Montville, Morris County, N. J., on March 6th, 1853, the son of Frederick Weissenfels Cook and Sarah Barmore Cook. His father was a farmer and justice of the peace, a man of good judgment and wise in counsel.

The earliest of this branch of the Cook family to come to America was Ellis Cook, whose name appears in the town records of Southampton, L. I., in 1644, as one of a colony that had removed from Lynn, Mass., the colonists having come originally from England. He was an extensive landholder, and a person of standing in the community. He died before 1679. Silas Cook, who served as postmaster, State senator (vice-president of the State Senate), and county judge, was the grandfather of Professor Cook; and the late Professor George H. Cook, vice-president of Rutgers College and State geologist of New Jersey, was a relative of his.

In youth, Professor Cook was not robust. Small tasks about the farm engaged much of his attention, and the solitary, out-of-door life tended to establish a reflective habit and a love for nature, as his tasks taught him an appreciation of homely toil. His mother's influence contributed greatly to his spiritual and moral development, while his passion for reading was directed to the better class of books. The Bible, Milton, Shakespeare, and Tennyson he counts as having been perhaps the books most helpful to him in his career.

After attending the district school, and a private school in Boonton, N. J., he entered Rutgers College in 1869, where he was graduated with the degree of B.S. in the Scientific department in 1872. Being dependent chiefly upon his own resources, he immediately began teaching, though cherishing the hope of further study. The year previous to his entering Rutgers, when a lad of fifteen, he had been a teacher in the district schools of Whitehall (Towaco), and Taylortown, Morris County, N. J. Just before graduation he was offered a professorship of chemistry at Fukui, Japan, a position then vacated by William Elliot Griffis, since known as an authority on Japan. For a year after graduation he was tutor in mathematics at Rutgers, and for four years subsequently a teacher in Freehold Institute, Freehold, N. J. In 1877 he went abroad for a course in linguistics and literature. After a year at Göttingen and Leipzig Universities, he returned to America, and a year later (1879) accepted a position as associate in English at the Johns Hopkins University. In 1881 he went to the University of Jena, where he received the degree of Ph.D., in 1882. Rutgers gave him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1882, Yale that of M.A. in 1889, Rutgers that of L.H.D. the same year, and Rutgers that of LL.D. in 1906.

His first position on returning from Jena was in the University of California, where he was appointed professor of the English language and literature in 1882. He put the department on a more substantial basis, established a higher standard of instruction, and helped to bring about closer relations between the high schools and the University.

In 1889 he was called to his present position of professor of the English language and literature at Yale, where he is indefatigable in his labors for the good of the University. It was through his instrumentality that English was placed among the requirements for entrance examinations at Yale, and he caused the acceptance throughout the country of the principle of close study of certain books in English, in distinction from mere reading, in college preparatory schools. Among those whom he has assisted in training for academic positions in English, or the pursuit of literature or linguistic study, are a number of prominent or rising teachers and writers.

Meantime he has been a prolific writer himself. Among his works are: a translation of Sievers' " Old English Grammar," now in its third edition; " Glossary of the Old Northumbrian Gospels "; " Biblical Quotations in Old English Prose Writers," two series; " Notes on the Ruthwell Cross "— approximately fixing the date of that monument of Germanic antiquity; " The Higher Study of English "; " The Artistic Ordering of Life "; editions of treatises on poetry; of Tennyson's " Princess," Burke's " Conciliation with America," Bacon's "Advancement of Learning;" of " Judith," " The Dream of the Road," and " The Christ of Cynewulf," besides the " Yale Studies in

English" (thirty-one volumes, with more in preparation), of which he is general editor.

He was president of the California State Teachers' Association in 1887, president of the Modern Language Association of America in 1897, and secretary of the National Conference on Entrance Examinations in English from 1897 to 1899. He is foreign member of the Society of the Dutch Language and Literature. In 1890 he was Carew lecturer at the Hartford Theological Seminary.

He graduated at the head of his class, received first prize for his graduating thesis, "The Inclined Planes of the Morris Canal," and delivered at Commencement a German oration entitled, "Bildung" (Culture).

In politics he was originally a Republican, but is now an Independent. He is a member of the Reformed Church. For exercise and recreation he chooses bicycling, walking, driving, light farming, and foreign travel. He is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven.

He married Miss Emily Chamberlain on June 1st, 1886. They have had two children, Mildred E. and Sidney A., both of whom are living. His home is at 219 Bishop street, New Haven.

Principles which should conduce to the success of young Americans he summarizes thus: "The study and practice of true Christianity, as exemplified in the life of Christ, and as set forth in the Bible, but particularly in the New Testament; a living faith in God and in His Son, Jesus Christ. Next to this, a devotion to great poetry."

ANDREW JACKSON SLOPER

SLOPER, HON. ANDREW JACKSON, of New Britain, prominent in the banking world and in public life, was born July 14th, 1849, in Southington, Hartford County, Connecticut. His father, Lambert E. Sloper, was a farmer in Southington, and later became a carpenter in New Britain. He is remembered as a man of strong will, unusually well informed, and an ardent reader; characteristics which have descended to the son. Mr. Sloper's mother, Emma Barnes Sloper, was a fine type of Christian woman, who left a lasting impression upon the moral life of her son. Like many of Connecticut's prominent men, Mr. Sloper comes from an old New England family. Richard Sloper, his earliest ancestor in America, came from England in 1625. He was one of the original settlers and owners of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was a sergeant in the Colonial militia, and married a daughter of Governor Sherburne. Captain Daniel Sloper, another ancestor, was a strong patriot during the Revolutionary War, and a man of much influence in Southington.

Young Andrew Sloper, a healthy and active youngster, inherited the military spirit of his forefathers, and for three years was captain of a company of boys in New Britain. But his youthful desire to become a soldier was never realized.

At the age of fourteen he was graduated from the New Britain High School, and he then attended the State Normal School for one year. But he had to work hard for his education. For several years he drove cows, earning enough money in this way to pay for his winter clothes, and he increased this meager income, out of school hours, by taking care of gardens and doing any kind of odd jobs. This hard work taught him regular habits and the ability to do a great variety of useful things. He was a boy whom every one knew, and as a declaimer at school he made a name for himself. School influences had a marked influence upon his life. One of his high school teachers, who marveled at his ability in mathematics, advised him to seek a position as an accountant. But Mr. Sloper, pressed by necessity, had to seize the first opportunity offered to earn money.

A J Sloper

In 1865 he went to work for a photographer in New Britain. The next year he received employment in a dry goods store and the following year he entered the New Britain National Bank as a messenger boy. Through perseverance and hard work, aided by his natural ability, he rose to one position after another. In 1885 he became cashier, and since 1895, he has been president of the bank.

In addition to being head of his bank, the former messenger boy is now president and treasurer of the New Britain Gas Light Company, treasurer of the American Hardware Corporation, treasurer and director of the Russwin Corporation, and treasurer and director of the Russwin Lyceum. He was at one time president of the Connecticut Bankers' Association, and is now, in addition to the companies above named, director in the following companies: Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company; Landers, Frary & Clark; North & Judd Manufacturing Company; Union Manufacturing Company; New Britain Machine Company; Corbin Motor Vehicle Company; National Spring Bed Company; Adkins Printing Company; Rock Manufacturing Company, Rockville; Edward Miller Company, Meriden; Cuba Eastern Railroad Company; Tehuantepec Rubber Company; Cuba Hardware Company, and Meriden Realty Company.

In political life Mr. Sloper has always been a Republican and has taken an active part in the public affairs of his community. His record shows a long list of offices held and public services rendered. His first public office was that of councilman, which he held for two years. He was alderman for one year, sewer commissioner for two years, police commissioner for one year, and State senator from 1900 to 1902. At present he is chairman of the park commission and of the cemetery committee of New Britain. Among the many services by which Mr. Sloper has earned public esteem may be mentioned the securing of the passage of the sewer filtration bill for his city. He was chairman of the incorporation committee of the General Assembly 1901-02, and was largely instrumental in framing the present corporation law of Connecticut which is justly regarded as the best corporation law on the statute books of any state in the Union. As chairman of the park commission he has contributed greatly to the development of Walnut Hill Park.

Mr. Sloper was married, on October 8th, 1873, to Ella B. Thomson. Of his five children, three sons are now living. He is a member of the First Baptist Church and has been its treasurer for more than thirty years. He is a Knight Templar and an active clubman. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York, of the Hardware Club of New York, of the New England Society of New York, of the Union League Club of New Haven, of the Hartford Club, and of the New Britain Club; of the last named he was for several years the president. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is fond of active exercise and takes great pleasure in horseback riding, which is his favorite amusement.

Mr. Sloper's one regret in life is that the necessity of earning his own livelihood prevented him from taking a college course. His advice to young Americans who are striving to attain success in life is summed up in the following words: "Be temperate and don't be afraid to work. When you have secured a fair position, *stick:* even if reward is a long time coming. Make friends wherever you can and go out of your way to help the other fellow. Be regular in church attendance. It helps you to be decent the rest of the week." The story of his life shows that Mr. Sloper has followed his own advice. To him religion is not a mere form; it is helpful. Each Sunday he gains inspirations which help him throughout the week. But the most instructive and helpful idea in Mr. Sloper's philosophy of life is, *stick and be patient.*

ALEXANDER ROSS MERRIAM

MERRIAM, ALEXANDER ROSS, theologian, clergyman, and professor of homiletics, pastoral care and sociology at the Hartford Theological Seminary, was born in Goshen, Orange County, New York, January 20th, 1849. The first Merriams in America came from Kent, England, and esttled in Concord, Massachusetts, about 1630, and he is in direct line of descent from these original settlers. He is also descended from Col. Benjamin Tusten, a colonel in the Revolutionary War. Prof. Merriam's parents were Henry Merriam and Ann Eliza Reeve Merriam. His father was a hardware merchant and a man of high moral character and recognized business integrity, and his mother was a woman of great moral and spiritual strength and influence.

Village life was the lot of Alexander Merriam in boyhood. He was not blessed with a robust constitution, and his pursuits were sedentary rather than athletic, his chief interests being literary ones. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and then entered Yale University, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1872. He then taught for two years in the Hartford Public High School. The ministry was his choice of a profession, and after finishing his second year of teaching he entered the Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1877.

Shortly after his graduation from the Theological Seminary Mr. Merriam entered upon his first pastorate, a Congregational Church in East Hampton, Massachusetts, where he remained from 1877 to 1884. During this time, in July, 1879, he married Jane May Gore of Boston, by whom he has had five children, all now living. In 1884 he became pastor of the First Congregational Church in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he remained until 1892, when he was called to his present position, the chair of homiletics, pastoral care and sociology in the Hartford Theological Seminary. In addition to his sermons and lectures Prof. Merriam has written a number of pamphlets and articles on religious and sociological subjects, and has been a frequent contributor to various reviews and magazines. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity, the Yale Senior secret society of Skull and Bones, the Twentieth Century Club of Hartford, the Educational Club of Hartford, of which he has been president, the American Economic Association, the National Conference of Charities and Correction, the American Social Science Association, a member and trustee of the Good Will Club of Hartford, president of the Social Settlement Association of Hartford, director of the Charity Organization Society of Hartford, director of the Connecticut Bible Society, and a member of the advisory board of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind. He was formerly a trustee of Williston Seminary and of Olivet College (Michigan). In politics he is a Republican. For exercise and amusement he finds his greatest enjoyment in horseback riding.

MARCELLUS B. WILLCOX

WILLCOX, MARCELLUS B., president of the Southington National Bank and vice-president of the Peck, Stow and Willcox Company, was born in Southington, Hartford County, Connecticut, November 23d, 1844, the son of William and Sally Ann Bristol Willcox. His father was a manufacturer who served his town as selectman and was a member of the Connecticut Legislature for several terms. Mr. Willcox's paternal grandfather was Francis Willcox and his maternal grandfather was Julius D. Bristol.

In Mr. Willcox's early boyhood Southington was a country town and the experiences and interests of his youth were those of the average New England country boy. His chief reading was the perusal of the daily papers and his education was confined to that afforded by the Lewis Academy in Southington.

Upon leaving school he went to work in a factory in Southington and in choosing this employment he was actuated solely by personal preference. In October, 1879, Mr. Willcox went to Cleveland and started the firm of Willcox, Treadway & Co., which in 1882 consolidated with Peck, Stow & Willcox, and returned to Connecticut in 1887. He became identified with the firm of which he is now vice-president, the Peck, Stow & Willcox Co., manufacturers of hardware, edge tools, and tinners' tools, with extensive plants in Southington and adjoining towns. Mr. Willcox is also greatly interested in banking and is president of the Southington National Bank. He is a director in the Union Rolling Mill Company, the Ætna Nut Company, and the Southington Cutlery Company.

A man of few words and simple interests whose whole time and energy is given to business, Marcellus Willcox is neither a political leader or a club man in any sense of the word. He has always voted the Republican ticket, but has found no time or taste for public office. He is not a member of any religious body but attends the Protestant Episcopal Church. His has been a busy, industrious and fruitful life and work has been his exercise and recreation as well as "the business of life." His wife is Emma D. Blatt Willcox, whom he married on August 20th, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Willcox have no children, though one was born to them. Their home is in Southington, where the whole of his busy, successful life has been led.

HAROLD WARRINER STEVENS

STEVENS, HAROLD WARRINER, president of the Hartford National Bank and one of the foremost bankers in Connecticut, was born in Warren, Pennsylvania, January 6th, 1855. He is descended from " good ancestral stock," and considers this fact most influential upon his own character and success. His first ancestors in America were Cyprian Stevens, who came from England to Boston in early Colonial days (about 1660), and John Whitney, who came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635. Mr. Stevens' parents were Abram Walter and Elizabeth Ellen Stevens. His father was a clergyman of scholarly pursuits, who possessed rare literary taste and intellectual ability, and was a keen investigator in theology and general knowledge. Mr. Stevens' mother was a woman of unusual strength of character, whose example and influence were strongly for his good in every way, and who created a home atmosphere which was a constant stimulus to high standards of living.

A serious illness in early life handicapped his youthful development; but he was ambitious and persisted, and succeeded in surmounting his difficulties to a marked degree. He attended public and private schools for his preliminary education, and then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, where he took three years of the course in civil engineering, but did not graduate. An opportunity of becoming a clerk in the First National Bank of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was presented to him, and he left school to accept this position.

Banking was thus Mr. Stevens' first work in life, and it has occupied his time and engaged his best efforts continuously ever since. Since his first position, he has been clerk in the National Bank of the Republic in Boston, cashier of the Northampton (Massachusetts) National Bank, and vice-president and president of the Hartford National Bank, the last named being his present responsible and influential position. The Hartford National Bank is the oldest and strongest bank in Connecticut, and as its head Mr. Stevens holds a high position in the banking business of his state.

In politics Mr. Stevens votes an Independent ticket, and in religious belief he styles himself "a thinker." His relaxation from busines is in outdoor life, which he keenly enjoys in all its branches. His marriage to Frances Elizabeth Ball took place on December 4th, 1880. They have had one son, Harold Parker Stevens, a young man of high promise, who died January 18th, 1905, aged twenty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens make their home at 56 Kenyon Street, Hartford. Mr. Stevens is not a "society man" in the usual sense of this phrase, but his social nature is thoroughly alive and active, and it is one of his fundamental principles to be loyal to his friends.

The strongest influences upon his success are, in Mr. Stevens' own estimation, the advantages of good antecedents, an uplifting home life, and his own intelligent, persistent efforts. He would urge young men to "keep the body healthy, the mind clear and clean, and the heart gentle and sweet; to cultivate the principle of fair play, habits of industry, clear, broad thinking, deep, genuine feeling, and intelligent sympathy."

SAMUEL EDWARD ELMORE

ELMORE, SAMUEL EDWARD, of Hartford, president of the Connecticut River Banking Company, was born in South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut, November 3d, 1833, and is the son of Harvey and Clarissa (Burnham) Elmore. His father was a teacher and farmer, who represented his district for four years in the General Assembly, and who served in the Connecticut militia as a captain of an independent rifle company. He was noted for his honesty, industry, and piety. Edward Elmore, the first American representative of the family, came over from England in the ship *Lyon* and settled in Newtowne in 1632. Three years later he came to Hartford with the Rev. Thomas Hooker.

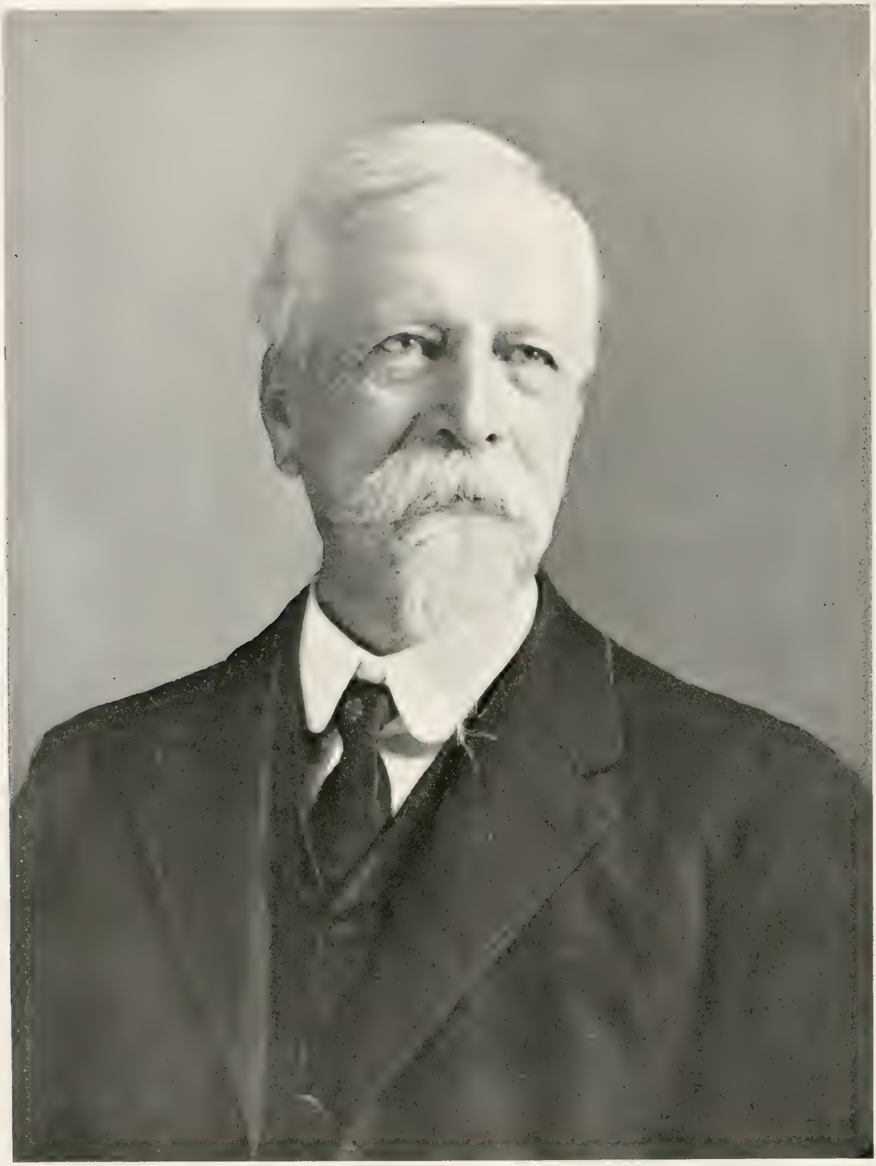
Mr. Elmore was brought up in the country where an out-door life and the usual farm work enabled him to outgrow the effects of a naturally weak constitution. He had few advantages in early life, when the Bible was about the only book he had to read. But he was determined to acquire an education, and after attending the Hinsdale Academy and the Williston Seminary, he matriculated at Williams College, where he was graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1857. He subsequently studied law for a time, but he never practiced.

He began the active work of life as a teacher in Sedwick Institute and later became principal of the Stowe Academy in Vermont. Returning to his native State, he was elected to the General Assembly, where he represented his district for four years ending in 1864. He was also chief clerk to the State Treasurer. In 1865 he became secretary and later president of the Continental Life Insurance Company; for thirty years he has been president of the Connecticut River Banking Company and has been treasurer of the J. R. Montgomery Company since its organization.

In 1864 Mr. Elmore married Mary Amelia Burnham. He has had four sons, all of whom are living. He attends the Congregational Church and is a member of the Hartford Scientific Society, the Hartford Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Connecticut

Historical Society. Hunting, fishing, and conducting a tobacco farm have been his favorite pastimes.

Good habits, strict honesty, and firm religious principles, together with a willingness to do a little more than is expected of one: these are the ideals by which Mr. Elmore has been guided in his long career, which has brought ample success to himself and to those associated with him.



Ralph H. Ensign

RALPH HART ENSIGN

ENSIGN, RALPH HART, manager of Ensign, Bickford and Company, manufacturers of fuses, of Simsbury, Connecticut, was born there November 3d, 1834. On both the paternal and the maternal side he is descended from very old families. The Ensigns trace their ancestry to James Ensign who came from England to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in 1634 came to Hartford with Thomas Hooker's famous flock. The name Ensign is of old Saxon origin and was known in England as early as 1563. Mr. Ensign's earliest maternal ancestor in America was William Whiting, one of the earliest settlers of Hartford. His mother, Martha Tuller Whiting, a direct descendant of William Whiting, through Joseph, John, Allyn and Elijah Whiting, was a woman of noble character and distinguished bearing. Moses Ensign, Mr. Ensign's father, was a farmer and manufacturer of tin ware, and a man very active in church work and steady in his political interests.

Mr. Ensign was educated at the Hop Meadow District School of Simsbury, and afterwards studied at the Connecticut Literary Institute in Suffield and at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Until he was twenty-one he worked at his father's shop and at farming, then he became assistant foreman in a cigar factory in Suffield. After a few months he gave up this business and joined his brothers who were engaged in business in the south. Upon his return home he worked at farming for a while and then became clerk in a store in Tariffville, where he afterwards engaged in business for himself. In July, 1863, he married Susan Toy, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Toy, the manager of the firm of Toy, Bickford and Company, manufacturers of safety fuses, and he was invited to enter the employ of the firm. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ensign, of whom three are now living: Joseph R., who married Mary Phelps, Susan A., who married Rev. W. Inglis Morse, and Julia W., who married Robert Darling. In 1870 Mr. Ensign became a member of the firm, and upon the death of Mr. Toy, in 1887, the company was reorganized under the name of

Ensign, Bickford and Company, with Mr. Ensign as general manager, which office he still holds. The company is one of the oldest and largest concerns for the manufacture of blasting fuses in America. Although Mr. Ensign's chief interest is in manufacturing he holds several important positions in other corporations than his own. He is president of the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, director in the Hartford National Bank, the National Fire Insurance Company, the Arlington Company, and a trustee in the Dime Savings Bank. In politics Mr. Ensign is a Democrat and represented Simsbury in the state legislature in 1876. He is a member of the Simsbury Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Hartford Club.

GEORGE FREDERICK TINKER

TINKER, GEORGE FREDERICK, merchant, manufacturer, bank president, and ex-mayor of New London, Connecticut, was born in Marlow, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, February 13th, 1834. He is descended from "Mr." John Tinker who came from London, England, to Boston and was listed as a freeman there in 1654, was selectman and first town clerk of Lancaster, Massachusetts, and settled in New London in 1658. The title of "Mr." or "Master" was very rare in those days and showed that he was either a university graduate or of high social rank in England. Mr. Tinker's parents were Mary Ann Tinker and Nathan Tinker, a farmer and a member of the village school committee, a man who was honest, faithful and diligent in all he undertook.

Mr. Tinker spent his boyhood in the country attending school, in which he delighted, and having plenty of farm work to do outside of school hours. He was fond of outdoor sports and of reading history and biography. After a brief education at the country school and village academy he went to work during the summers at farming and during the winter months as teacher in the district school of his native town, Marlow, New Hampshire.

At twenty-one Mr. Tinker engaged in business as a provision dealer and manufacturer in New London, and he has continued in this business ever since. He was mayor of New London for three years and councilman and alderman for fifteen years. He served two years in the legislature and during that political career never missed a session or committee meeting. He has been a staunch Republican since the birth of that party. His interests, aside from those in his own business and in politics, have been largely in connection with the financial, religious, and philanthropic institutions of his city. He is president of the Union Bank of New London, of the Smith Memorial Home, of the Young Men's Christian Association, chairman of the board of management of the Memorial Hospital Association, superintendent of the First Congregational Sunday School, and a trustee of the New London Savings Bank. He is also president of the board of trustees of the Bulkeley High School. He has been greatly interested in the intellectual life of his city and has managed courses of lectures there for twenty-eight consecutive years. He does not belong to any club or fraternal order, having devoted all of his time to his business and home life, his public offices and his church.

On the third of June, 1856, Mr. Tinker married Augusta Rebecca Coombs. Mr. and Mrs. Tinker have had two children, both of whom are now living. The Tinker home is at 15 Franklin Street, New London.

The advice which Mr. Tinker gives to others who would emulate his success is most pertinent. He advocates "total abstinence from intoxicants, a good education, honesty, integrity, industry, and economy, coupled with energy and enthusiasm."

James D Smith

JAMES DICKINSON SMITH

SMITH, JAMES DICKINSON, banker, financier, yachtsman, and prominent club member, is a native of Exeter, Rockingham County, New Hampshire. He was born November 24th, 1829, and is the son of John Smith, who was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, September 2nd, 1798. The elder Smith was graduated from Yale College in 1821. He was at Princeton College during the years 1823 and 1824, and was installed over the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, New Jersey, in March, 1826. After serving in the ministry for forty years, he died at his son's house in Stamford, Connecticut, February 20th, 1874. The mother of James Dickinson Smith, who was married to his father in Trenton, New Jersey, September 11th, 1826, was Esther Mary Woodruff, daughter of the Honorable Dickinson Woodruff. To her potent influences on moral, spiritual, and intellectual grounds, Mr. Smith considers due the greater portion of his success in life, and in alluding to her he has ever reverently spoken of her as "an angel mother." Further back, on the male side, this branch of the Smith family can be traced to Samuel Smith who, in 1634, emigrated from Ipswich, England, to Connecticut and settled in Wethersfield. The fact is, this particular Smith was the founder of Wethersfield and really may be said to have made the "Mother of Connecticut."

In his youth James Dickinson Smith had the good fortune to possess a strong and healthy constitution and his aspirations were always for obtaining something higher in life. His early life was passed in the country and from the age of sixteen to nineteen he was clerk in a store at Ridgefield, Connecticut, enjoying a salary of $30.00 for his first year's services. His industry and attention to business brought him $40.00 during a second year, and $50.00 was the emolument for the third. With this he clothed himself and had cash to spare. He had no difficulty in acquiring an education. Even at sixteen years of age, when he became a store clerk, he was fitted for college and was more than an average Latin and Greek scholar. Being an apt pupil he profited by a course of study at the district school at Wilton, Connecticut, and at the Wilton Academy. His father was anxious that he should go to Yale College, but he declined as he wanted to work for his living. In 1848, then a stout, healthy youth, he went to New York, and in 1854 returned to Connecticut, where he bought a residence and has lived there from that time, doing business in New York City.

James Dickinson Smith, in January, 1857, married Elizabeth Henderson of New York. They have had four children, but only two of them are now living: Archibald Henderson and Helen Woodruff, now Mrs. Homer S. Cummings, who has one son, James Dickinson Schuyler Cummings, aged seven years. Mrs. Smith died April 24th, 1871. Mr. Smith is in all respects what is generally known as a self-made man since he carved out his own course, though he regards the guidance received at home, school influences, and close union with men of energy and ability as having been instrumental in his success in life.

Among his successful performances was the establishment, in 1865, of the banking firm of Jameson, Smith & Cotting, now the banking house of James D. Smith & Company, in which his son, Archibald Henderson Smith, and nephew, A. G. Henderson, are his partners, in New York. He was president of the New York Stock Exchange for the years 1886 and 1887, having been a member of that body since 1868. He was State Treasurer of Connecticut in 1881, president of the City Council of Stamford from 1894 to 1897, and has been a director in several of the most important banking, insurance, and railway corporations in the country. These include the Bank of Commerce and the Continental Bank of New York, the Union Pacific Railroad, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Panama Railroad Company, the Home Insurance Company of New York, and various others. He is president of the Stamford Hospital and has other local offices.

Yachting and driving are paramount among Mr. Smith's pleasures. He dearly loves aquatic sports, is a member of the New York Yacht Club, has filled the offices of rear commodore, vice-commodore, and commodore of that club, and was chairman of the American cup committee for twelve years. Mr. Smith has owned several famous yachts, among them the steam yacht Julia, the schooner Estelle, the sloop Pocahontas, and the daring schooner Viking, which has twice crossed the Atlantic Ocean. He has been a member of the Union League Club since its foundation, was president of the New York Club in 1886-87, is a member of the Player's Club, the Atlantic Club, the National Academy of Design, and The New England Society. These do not, however, complete the list of societies with which he is connected. He is a fine parliamentary debater and fluent orator. Gifted in speech, and often eloquent, he is sought as presiding officer at social and political meetings.

In politics he is a Republican, having stepped into that organization from the old Whig party of which he was an active member, though he has never sought political honors. His name figures widely in club matters and has leading attention in "The History of American Yachts and Yachtsmen."

THOMAS DWIGHT GOODELL

GOODELL, THOMAS DWIGHT, Ph.D., professor of the Greek language and literature at Yale University, was born in Ellington, Tolland County, Connecticut, on November 8th, 1854, the son of Francis Goodell and S. Louisa Burpee Goodell. Of his paternal ancestors, Robert Goodell and Katherin, his wife, sailed from Ipswich, England, in April, 1634, and settled in Salem, Mass. His maternal ancestors also were among the earliest settlers, and were of Norman descent. Francis Goodell was a farmer, and later was engaged in the delivery business in Rockville. Of strong mind, he was an omnivorous reader of the leading periodicals and made an earnest study of the economic problems of the day. His Puritan antecedents appeared in his deep interest in theological questions, which he was always fond of discussing. Mrs. Goodell was a woman of rare delicacy and refinement, whose gentle graces had much to do in shaping the character of her children, all of whom possessed marked intellectuality and moral and spiritual force.

With parents setting the highest estimate upon education, it was their desire that the children should " go as far as they could "— to borrow an expression of the professor's. Thomas, the youngest son, was somewhat slight in physique, but was sufficiently strong to do " chores " around the farm and in the village, enough to at least give him an appreciation of what manual labor means. This in itself was educational. His particular aptness as a student led him on till he and his elder brother were the first to graduate from the high school which had recently been established in Rockville under the principalship of Randall Spalding, Yale, 1870. And they were the first to go from that school to Yale. To his associates it seemed like a bold undertaking. There were indeed formidable obstacles to be overcome, but the earnestness which characterizes his work today carried him through, and he was graduated with honors in 1877. The ancient classics were perhaps his favorites, though his reading was along many lines, in literature (especially poetry), history, and sciences. The impulse he had received from two teachers being increased by that of his life at Yale, he set for himself higher tasks.

He had taught school in 1871, before entering college, and on his graduation he accepted a position as classical teacher in the Hartford Public High School, where he remained for eleven years. During this period he was continuing his studies, in definite form, at Yale from 1880 to 1884, where he received in the latter year the degree of Ph.D. In 1886 he went abroad for a year, returning to his work with new zeal, inspired by studies in Germany, Greece, and Italy. In 1888, his position as a Greek scholar was recognized by his appointment as assistant professor in Greek at Yale, and in 1893 he was made full professor, his present position. The year 1894-5 he spent at Athens, Greece, under the direction of Yale University, as professor in the American School of Classical Studies.

Professor Goodell's book, "Chapters on Greek Metric" (1901, Yale Bi-centennial Series) alone is enough to assure his rank among the scholars of the day. The review in the *Independent* says of it that, for its originality of research, if for no other reason, it "would be a notable addition to American scholarship. Fortunately the work has stronger claims to approbation than this purely relative one; it treats one of the most difficult subjects of investigation in a manner which combines at once learning and common sense." He also has written "School Grammar of Attic Greek" (1902), and composed the Greek ode for the Yale bi-centennial.

In religion the professor is a Congregationalist. By early associations a Republican, he voted for Cleveland every time, but for McKinley as against Bryan, and then for Parker as against Roosevelt. His exercise he gets in walking, gardening, bicycling, and mountain-climbing. The systematic training he has had in the gymnasium he believes has been very beneficial.

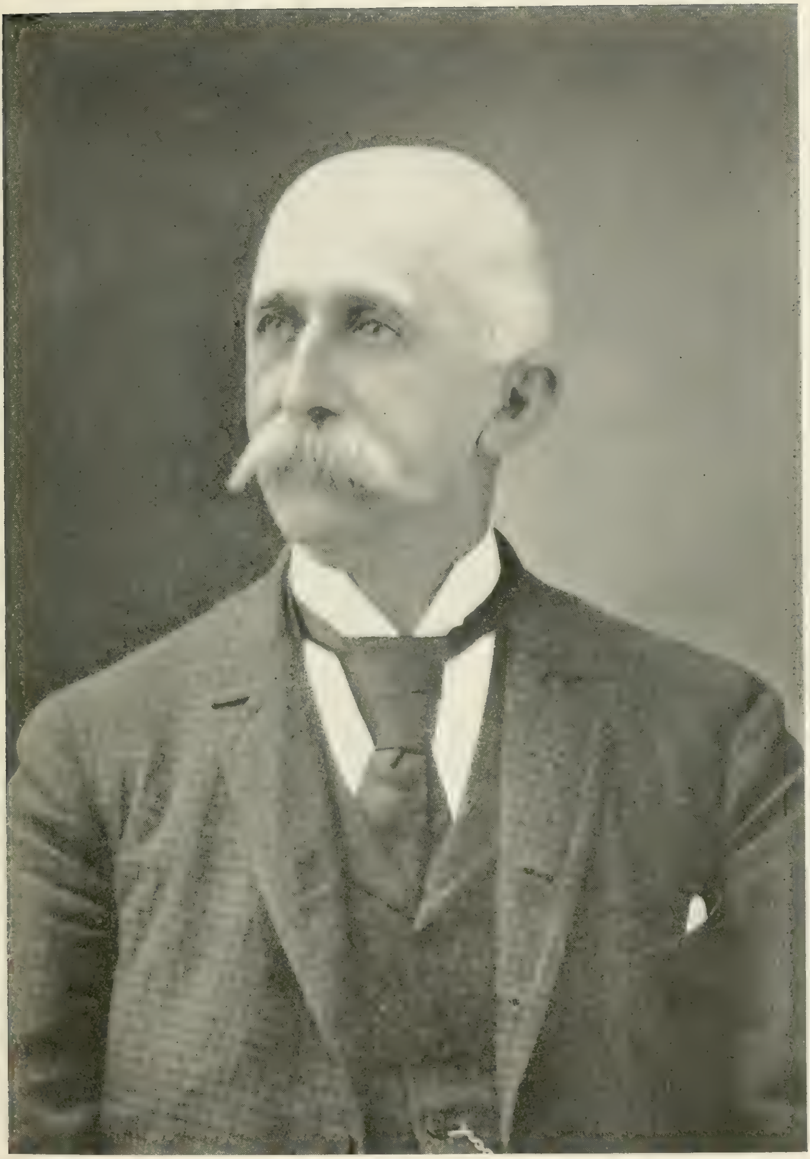
He married Miss J. Harriet Andross, daughter of William W. Andross of Rockville, on May 9th, 1878. His residence is at No. 35 Edgehill Road, New Haven.

Speaking of success and ideals for American youth, he says: "My life work is the endeavor to cultivate in young men a higher estimate of the value of things of the mind, especially in literature and the arts, as over against the material side of civilization. Our danger is the over-estimate of the latter. Ideas, and the true beauty of life in every kind, are to be rated infinitely above wealth, which has no value except as it serves what is higher."

DAVID SCOTT PLUME

THE life of David Scott Plume is typical of the successful business men of his age and generation. Born in New Haven, August 22d, 1829, he received his early education at Lovell's Lancastrian School, and after his father's return to Newark, New Jersey, attended a private school there. Mr. Plume's father, Robert Plume, was the son of a well-to-do farmer of Newark, and learned the trade of carriage maker, this work taking him to New Haven, where he met and married Aurelia Hulse, a descendant of the Barnes family, conspicuous in the history of North Haven. In going back to the Plume ancestor who first came to America, we find that he was Capt. John Plume who came from England in his own ship, and was one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, 1632.

When fifteen years of age, Mr. Plume entered the office of a manufacturer of brass goods in Newark, to learn the business; being faithful in all duties and industrious, he won promotion rapidly and at the age of twenty-two was in a position to go into business for himself, and established a factory in Newark with a store in New York. Waterbury being the center of the brass industry, he was brought into association with the men who had made it such, and he saw the opportunities for still further development — though no man could have foreseen the magnificent proportions of the industry today. In 1866, having bought an interest in the Thomas Manufacturing Company at Plymouth Hollow, Connecticut — now Thomaston — he removed to that village to take charge of the establishment. In 1869 he was one of the organizers of the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company in Waterbury and was made treasurer, a position which he still holds. The Thomas Manufacturing Company was merged with the new company in 1869, and continues as an important branch of the Waterbury plant, which itself has been enlarged and its facilities increased till it ranks as one of the important companies in this country for the manufacture of high-class brass goods. In



D. S. Plume

addition, Mr. Plume is treasurer of the American Ring Company, another of Waterbury's well-known manufacturing concerns.

He removed his residence from Thomaston to Waterbury in 1873. A "natural born Whig" till 1861, he has been a Republican since that date, but has found no time to devote to politics. He has consented, however, to serve his fellow citizens in various local offices and was elected representative in 1876 and re-elected in 1878. In most that stands for the business activity of this wonderfully enterprising city he has been among the foremost. He has been in constant contact with the world, in the broadest sense of that expression, and that fact has had a powerful bearing on his career. He was a director of the New York & New England Railroad Company, which was the later name for the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill, in which Waterbury was deeply interested, — today a part of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system. Mr. Plume was one of the originators of the Waterbury Horse Railroad Company, and held the office of president from the time it was incorporated until merged into the Waterbury Traction Company. The Connecticut Electric Company was the first company to furnish electricity for lighting and power in Waterbury; on its organization, in 1884, he was chosen president. The Waterbury Traction Company came into existence in 1894, with him as president. Since its absorption by the Connecticut Street Railway & Lighting Company — or, it might almost be said, since it became that company and extended its system over a large part of the State — he has been a director of the new company and vice-president. He was also most active with Mr. A. M. Young in building the first telephone exchange in Waterbury, which afterwards became a part of the Southern New England system. When the Colonial Trust Company was incorporated he was made president and still holds that position. Also he is a director in the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford and of the Waterbury Hospital.

Mr. Plume belongs to the Union League Club of New York and to the Waterbury Club and the Home Club of Waterbury. In religion he is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal Church. While he has not taken much recreation since he was quite a young man, he thinks he owes much of his vigorous health since then to the systematic exercise he indulged in then. He always has been and still is very fond of horses and driving, but about vacations he knows little. His advice to young men is, "Whatever your business or calling, work and stick."

Mr. Plume married Miss Abbie Cornelia Richardson of Newark, New Jersey, on October 16th, 1855. They had three children, Frank C., David N., who died September, 1899, and a daughter, Emily Mansfield, now the wife of Ex-Governor John Gary Evans of South Carolina.

ELISHA L. PALMER

PALMER, ELISHA L., merchant and manufacturer of New London, was born in Montville, New London County, Connecticut, February 14th, 1840, the son of Elisha H. Palmer and Ellis Loomis Palmer. His father was a cotton manufacturer, who held many important town offices and was several times representative and state senator. Mr. Palmer traces his ancestry to Walter Palmer, who came from England and settled in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1640.

Mr. Palmer spent his boyhood in the country, and as he was strong and healthy his youth was the typical one of a New England country boy. He attended the public schools of Montville and the Connecticut Literary Institute at Sheffield, and finished his school education at eighteen with a business course at Providence, Rhode Island. He began work as a clerk in a wholesale house in New York City.

At the time of the Civil War Mr. Palmer enlisted as a private, April, 1861, in Company I, 57th N. Y. Vol. Inf., and returned home in 1865 with the commission of lieutenant. During his term of service he was a prisoner of war, and at different times was confined in Libby Prison, at Columbia, and in Charleston, South Carolina.

At the close of the war Lieutenant Palmer returned to Montville, and, with his brother, Edward A., formed the firm of Palmer Brothers, commission merchants of New York City. This firm continued for about twelve years, when Elisha L. returned to Montville to enter the firm of Palmer Brothers, manufacturers of bed-quilts upon a large scale. In 1900 the firm was incorporated with Mr. Palmer as vice-president, which office he still holds.

He is a member of many distinguished clubs, including the Thames Club of New London, the Army and Navy Club, the Loyal Legion, the Republican, the National Arts, and the Grolier, all of New York, and the Bibliophile Society of Boston. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party. His religious associations are with the Episcopal Church.

ERNEST THOMPSON SETON

SETON, ERNEST THOMPSON, artist, author, and lecturer, whose home is at Cos Cob, Connecticut, is an Englishman by birth, having been born in South Shields, England, August 14th, 1860. In nature he has always found delight, and through nature he has received his education, — or is receiving it, for his study will never cease.

On coming to America in 1866, he went to live in the backwoods of Canada, where he probably received the first impulse to the life he has led. There was strenuous farm work to be done, and he did it, but all around him was the school he grew to love, in the woods and in the fields. In 1882, he went West to study on the Western plains and has continued to reside there more or less ever since.

His actual book-learning he acquired at the Toronto Collegiate Institute and the Royal Academy in London, England. Feeling the need of an artist's skill in interpreting nature's lessons, he took four years' study in Paris, from 1890. His genius was recognized by the Government of Manitoba, which appointed him official naturalist, a position he still holds. His writings already were attracting wide attention, particularly his "Manuals of Manitoba," published in 1886 and his "Birds of Manitoba," published in 1891. Other works of his are: "Art Anatomy of Animals" (scientific), in 1896; "Wild Animals I Have Known," in 1898; "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," 1899; "The Biography of the Grizzly," 1900; "Wild Animal Play for Children," 1900; "Lobo, Rag, and Vixen," 1900; "Lives of the Hunted," 1901; "Pictures of Wild Animals," 1901; "Krag and Johnny Bear," 1902; "The Little Savages," 1903; "Monarch, Big Bear," 1904; "Woodmyth and Fable," 1905 and "Animal Heroes," 1905.

As a painter, illustrator, and lecturer, he also is well known throughout America and in Europe. He is thoroughly imbued with nature, in all its forms, animate and inanimate, and has a marvelous faculty of presenting it fascinatingly for both readers and listeners.

He was one of the chief illustrators of the Century Dictionary, and his articles and illustrations are familiar to readers of all the leading magazines, while he has delivered some 1,500 lectures. He is a member of the Campfire Club.

Mr. Seton married Grace Gallatin, daughter of Albert Gallatin of California, June 1st, 1896. They have one child, Ann. Mr. Seton's New York address is No. 80 West Fortieth Street. At Cos Cob he has a most characteristic and interesting home, which he calls Wyndygoul, and there he continues his studies, researches, and writings, with frequent trips to his old friends in the wilds.

His country home with its hundred acres of wild land is the head camp of the boy Order of Woodcraft Indians. This he established four years ago to assist boys in enjoying outdoor life. Each year since its numbers have doubled and over fifty thousand boys are now following the camp laws of the "Birch Bark Roll."

LEWIS JOHN ATWOOD.

ATWOOD, LEWIS JOHN, president of the Plume and Atwood Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, was born in Goshen, Connecticut, April 8th, 1827. His father was Norman Atwood, a native of Woodbury, Connecticut, a farmer by occupation. His mother was Abigail Woodward Atwood of Watertown, a woman of strong mind and noble character. On his father's side Mr. Atwood is descended from Dr. Thomas Atwood, a physician of note, who came from England to America in 1666 and settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut. He was said to have served as a captain in Cromwell's army previous to his emigration. On his mother's side Mr. Atwood is descended from Henry Woodward, who came to Boston in the vessel with Cotton Mather, in 1630, to seek religious liberty.

A rugged, active boy, fond of work and play, Mr. Atwood learned in his earliest youth habits of industry and self-reliance. He spent his youth partly in the country and partly in a village, and found always plenty of work to be done with little time for play. His opportunities for education were limited to those of the common schools. He was especially fond of mechanics and wished to make their study his life work, but he was obliged to earn his livelihood at the task nearest at hand, and became clerk in a store in Watertown when he was twelve. For five years he alternated this employment with work on the farm and in a grist mill and saw mill. In 1845 he left Watertown for Waterbury and continued in the mercantile business there. At twenty-one he became associated with Samuel Maltby of Northford, Connecticut, in the manufacture of buckles and buttons, but as they did not have enough money to conduct the business successfully he returned to the mercantile business, this time in connection with a flour and feed store. Later he became engaged in the manufacture of daguerreotype cases, lamp burners and other brass goods. In January, 1869, he, with a number of others, organized the Holmes, Booth and Atwood Company, which afterwards became the present Plume and Atwood Manufacturing Company. He has

L. J. Atwood

been an active member of the firm ever since, holding the office of secretary from 1874 to 1890, when he became president, the office he now holds. Meanwhile, in 1865, he became largely interested in the American Ring Company and was its manager for many years. During the time that Mr. Atwood has been connected with manufacturing business he has invented many valuable articles and appliances, and during a period of forty years he took out over seventy patents. Most of these were for improved burners, lamps and lamp fixtures. One of Mr. Atwood's most important inventions is a hydraulic press for forcing "scrap metal" into a compact form preparatory to re-melting it. This device saves much time and labor and is in general use today, the process it involves being technically known as cabbaging."

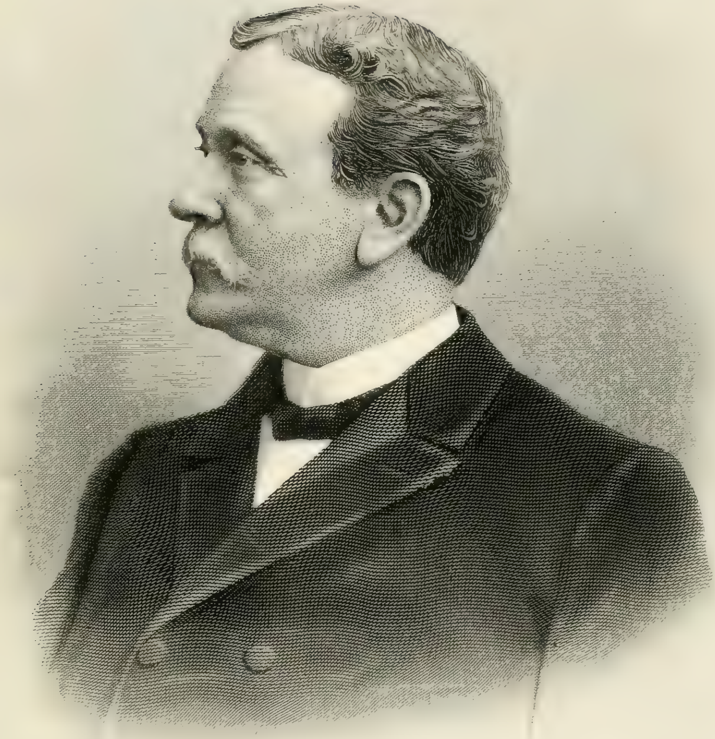
On January 12th, 1852, Mr. Atwood married Elizabeth S. Platt of Waterbury. Of their three children, two daughters and a son, the son, Irving Lewis Atwood, is the only one living. Mr. Atwood early identified himself with church interests in Waterbury. He has been a deacon of the Second Congregational Church for the past fifteen years and interested in its business affairs, serving as chairman of the building committee during the construction of the present fine edifice. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Waterbury for five years, and also served as chairman of the committee for the erection of the Y. M. C. A. Building.

Mr. Atwood was actuated by an intense desire to become a successful business man and a useful citizen when he was a very young boy, and his busy life has been crowned by the attainment of that desire. To others he says, "Be honest and truthful, lose sight of yourself in your interest in your employer's prosperity; have the courage of your convictions in matters of right and wrong; use the best judgment at your command in dealing with men and affairs; be kindly considerate in your relations with others; give due heed to the needs of your higher nature and you will not fail of true success in life."

JOSEPH ANDERSON

ANDERSON, JOSEPH, clergyman, antiquarian, philologist, historian and man of letters, one of the leading Congregational ministers of New England, is a native of Scotland. His ancestors lived in the North Highlands and were presumably of Danish descent. On his mother's side he traces his lineage back to the clans of MacBain, Cameron and Grant. He was the only child of William and Mary (Rose) Anderson. His father was for many years a manufacturer of fine paints in New York City, and, though not college bred, was a man of wide reading, of considerable culture, much refinement and notable courtesy. His mother was a woman of positive but lovable character, not intellectual in her tastes, but strong in moral and spiritual influence.

Joseph Anderson was born at Broomton, Easter Ross, December 16th, 1836. He came to America with his parents in his sixth year, and lived for several years in Delaware County, New York, and at Astoria, Long Island. Much of his boyhood was spent in healthy, out-of-door sports. He was exceptionally robust and active, fond of play and of manual exercise, and was at the same time a precocious pupil. He inclined naturally to books and study, and his scholarly tastes were heartily encouraged by his parents. A Puritanic uncle drilled him in the Scriptures and at five years of age he read the Bible fluently. Among the other influential and helpful books of his boyhood were Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a history of the martyrs and heroes of Scotland, entitled "Witnesses for the Truth," and a story by Catherine Sedgwick, entitled "The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man." At the age of thirteen he removed from Astoria to New York City and entered one of its public schools, to prepare for the College of the City of New York. He was admitted to that institution in 1850, when it was still known as the Free Academy, and was graduated in 1854 as valedictorian of his class. Three years later he delivered the Master's oration and received his M.A. degree. He studied theology at the Union Theological Seminary, and was



Joseph Anderson.

graduated in 1857. In 1878 Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1884 he was elected a Fellow of the Yale Corporation.

When Mr. Anderson was licensed to preach, he was but little more than twenty years of age. After finishing his seminary course he returned to his Alma Mater for a year as tutor in Greek and Latin. He began his ministry in 1858 in the First Church in Stamford, Connecticut. In 1861 he became pastor of the First Church in Norwalk, commencing his work there on the first Sunday of the Civil War and continuing it until September, 1864. In 1865, he was called to the First Church in Waterbury, where he fulfilled the various duties of a pastor and a citizen for forty years. Having given notice of his intention a year beforehand, he resigned his pastorate on the fortieth anniversary of his settlement, and after a winter in Porto Rico, where he has a son residing, took up his residence in Woodmont, a summer colony of which he was the pioneer thirty-one years before. By vote of the church and society he was made "pastor emeritus."

In 1859 Mr. Anderson married Anna Sands Gildersleeve, daughter of T. J. Gildersleeve of New York, and of the five children born to them two are now living.

Such is the history of Dr. Anderson's life in meagre outline. To give account of his mental activity, of his work in the ministry, and his part in the intellectual and religious life of the day would invest the bare facts here recounted with living and intense interest and reveal to some extent the mind and purpose of the man. As a scholar Dr. Anderson is versatile, thorough and original. His interests are wide and his learning extended, but he has given especial attention to history and philology, selecting as his particular field of research the ethnology, archæology, and the languages of the American Indians. For some years these studies occupied most of his spare hours, and they were not fruitless of results. Some of his work has been crystallized into literature, and is stored up in various pamphlets and journalistic articles, as well as in larger books. Among the books of which he was the editor and largely the author are "The Town and City of Waterbury" in three volumes, "The Churches of Mattatuck," and several volumes of local interest, all characterized by charm of style and accuracy of detail. His intellectual interests and activities have made him a member of the American Social

Science Association, the American Antiquarian Society, the American Philological Association, the American Historical Association, the Connecticut Historical Society, and the Mattatuck Historical Society of Waterbury, of which he is vice-president and curator.

As a clergyman and preacher Dr. Anderson wins distinction parallel to that of his scholarship. In creed he is a liberal Congregationalist, having been among the first of the New England ministers to espouse and advocate the so-called New Theology, when it required courage to do so. He has also done good work in behalf of Christian union and church federation, leading a movement in 1885 and 1886 to establish the American Congress of Churches. His headship of a large and influential church for forty successive years is the best tribute to his success as a minister and his ability as a preacher and parish worker. His missionary zeal is one of his most forceful and effective qualities. During his seminary days he spent a vacation of three months as a Sunday School missionary in Northern Illinois, traveling on foot more than a thousand miles. He was president of the Connecticut Bible Society for twenty years — from May, 1884, to May, 1904, and a director of the Missionary Society of Connecticut for more than thirty years. He is also a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In 1891 he was a delegate to the International Congregational Council in London. He believes that "the church in its plea for 'higher things' has confined itself too much to emotional and ecclesiastical religion, and that in its work for men it must learn to include both the ethical and the esthetic elements."

Though so greatly occupied with scholarly and ministerial interests Dr. Anderson is a man of earnest public spirit and has always taken a keen and active interest in the development of the municipal life of his city. He was for several years a member of the Waterbury Board of Education and an active school visitor. Since transferring his residence to Woodmont he has been thrice elected warden of that borough. In national politics he usually votes the Republican ticket, but at the same time declares himself a free trader. Throughout his ministry he has found his chief recreation from parish cares and intellectual labor in boating and in walking and in the cultivation of flowers and shrubs on his three-acre lawn on the shore of Long Island Sound.

In the fulness of his years Dr. Anderson reviews his fruitful life in these words: "Throughout my ministry, I aimed too much at breadth, at a rounded culture, at influence through divers lines of action, to produce so positive an impression as some ministers have produced in their special parishes. In this respect I am not very modern or very American, but I do not regret the course I have pursued. A clergyman should be broader than the largest parish. I am more and more impressed with the materialism, the overwhelming secularism of our time and its baleful influence on our American life. It is the task of the ministry to counteract it. Sound ideals must be spiritual and social, not merely commercial." Dr. Anderson has attained in full measure that "rounded culture" of which he speaks, and the influence he has exerted in fostering not only sound "spiritual and social ideals" but intellectual ideals as well, has been by no means insignificant. Unconfined by parish bounds, it is likely to be as lasting in effect as it has been broad in its scope.

EDWARD GAYLORD BOURNE

BOURNE, EDWARD GAYLORD, PhD., professor of history at Yale University, was born in Strykersville, Wyoming County, New York, on June 24th, 1860. The first of the family name in America was Richard Bourne who, coming from England, settled in Sandwich, Mass., about 1635. He was a missionary to the Marshpee Indians. Professor Bourne's father was the Rev. James Russell Bourne, a Congregational clergyman who begot in his sons a strong desire for scholarly attainments. His mother was Isabella Graham (Staples) Bourne, a worthy guide in both the intellectual and spiritual and moral life of her children.

Edward's life in the small country village afforded opportunities for robust development and to learn what toil meant. Early evincing a scholarly turn of mind, he was encouraged to look forward to a college education, and after passing through the Norwich Free Academy at Norwich, Connecticut, he entered Yale in 1879. There he supported himself in part, mastering his lessons with an ease that gave him the opportunity to do an unusual amount of outside reading and enabled him to take high rank in the class of 1883, with which he was graduated. His interest in economics and history led him to take a graduate course in these subjects at Yale, which he continued from 1883 to 1888, teaching there the last three years of that period. In 1892 he received the degree of Ph.D.

He was lecturer on political science and instructor in history in Yale College from 1886 to 1888. Then he went to Adelbert College, where he was instructor in history, from 1888 to 1890. In the latter year he was promoted to full professorship. His work having been followed by the faculty of his Alma Mater and having been crowned with success both as a scholar and as an instructor, he was recalled to Yale in 1905 and was given the chair of history which he continues to hold. His class-room work and his occasional writings bear evidence of patience, thoroughness and painstaking care in minutest detail.

Professor Bourne has been president of the New England History Teachers' Association and chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association. He is corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and is a member of the American Antiquarian Society.

In politics he is an independent Democrat. His religious faith is Congregational. For recreation he turns to bicycling, swimming, and boating.

He married Miss Annie Thomson Nettleton of Stolkbridge, Mass., on July 17th, 1895. They have had five children, all of whom are living. Their home is at No. 73 Mansfield Street, New Haven.

Professor Bourne's writings include: "The History of the Surplus Revenue of 1837" (1885); "Essays on Historical Criticisms" (1901); "Historical Introduction to 'The Philippine Islands'" (1903); "Spain in America" (1904). He is editor of Wolley's "A Two Years' Journal in New York," Fournier's "Napoleon I," Roscher's "Spanish Colonial System," The Chase Papers, "Original Narratives of Columbus and Cabot," and of "The Voyages and Explorations of Champlain," translated by his wife, Annie Nettleton Bourne. He also edited and in part translated "The Narratives of De Soto." Also, he is co-editor of the "Yale Review."

JUSTUS A. TRAUT

TRAUT, JUSTUS A., the New Britain inventor and manufacturer, was born in Potsdam, Germany, in 1840.

His father, F. A. Traut, was also an inventor who rapidly acquired a large fortune through his highly successful wood veneering machine, and lived on a large estate near Berlin in Mr. Traut's early youth. Later, during the revolutionary year 1848, he was obliged to sell his estate and removed with his family to Berlin, where Justus A. received his education in the Berlin Gymnasium. He completed the course at the early age of fourteen, and though the youngest in his class, he received high honors.

Meanwhile his father, eager to resume his trade, emigrated to America, and his son followed him in 1854. Father and son became identified with the firm of Hall and Knapp of New Britain as designers and contractors. When the firm in 1856 was absorbed with the others into the Stanley Rule and Level Company, Justus A. Traut became connected with the new organization, and has been connected with it for over fifty years.

Inheriting his father's inventive ability, J. A. Traut has developed a positive genius for the invention and perfection of carpenters' tools which have made the Stanley Rule and Level Company famous. He has evolved over three hundred patents, mostly on time and labor saving tools and devices that are in use all over the world. His inventions are conspicuous for their practicability and usefulness as well as for their great number and diversity. The majority of Mr. Traut's patents are concerned with instruments of precision, but he has deviated from this regular line of work, and given the world many other articles useful in households and elsewhere, and he can be justly called " the king of inventors in a city of inventions." He has been identified with other manufacturing concerns as director, and he established the Traut and Hine Manufacturing Company in the year 1888, which has developed into one of the most prosperous

Justus A. Traut

firms in that line of business during the short time of its establishment.

During the fifty years that Mr. Traut has been a resident of New Britain, he has been an active and dutiful citizen. He was most influential in establishing the New Britain General Hospital, and has served on its board since its organization. He has also held various town and city offices.

Mr. Traut is a great lover of country life, and his spare time is devoted to the study of nature. He is a proud and loyal citizen of the United States, and has never regretted his "transplanting from German to American soil." He once said, "A man's nationality remains part of him always, and this is as it should be. I cannot help feeling a double sense of loyalty, as if the roots of my life-tree were divided, one-half still growing in the old Vaterland, while the other is thriving in the generous atmosphere of this glorious republic, and more closely defined in the atmosphere and circle of my friends and business associates of a lifetime, in whose midst I hope to enjoy many a year of active and therefore happy usefulness."

EVELYN MILES UPSON

UPSON, EVELYN MILES, farmer and man of prominence in political, religious, and educational affairs in Wolcott, New Haven County, Connecticut, where he was born May 7th, 1852, is chairman of the Town Republican Committee, the holder of many local offices, and an ex-representative of several terms' service. He is descended from Thomas Upson, who emigrated from England to Hartford in 1638, and from Stephen Upson, son of Thomas, who was one of the original settlers of Waterbury. Mr. Upson's parents were Miles S. and Mary A. Hough Upson. His father was a farmer who held a number of town offices, including those of selectman and assessor, and was generally respected for his integrity and executive ability.

In earliest boyhood Evelyn Upson had tasks to perform on his father's farm, and he has always been a farmer. He was strong and vigorous and did not find the regular work outside of school hours irksome or difficult. His education was the simple, fundamental one of the district schools of the day, and he learned more lessons from actual experience than from text-books. He chose farming as his life work not only because he was a farmer's son, to farming born and bred, but because he loved and understood agriculture better than anything else.

Outside of the management of his farm Mr. Upson has given his time and efforts chiefly to public services. In 1887, 1891, 1893, and 1901 he was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives. In 1902 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He is the present chairman of the Republican Town Committee, town treasurer, assessor, and justice of peace, and chairman of the Town School Board, of which he has been a member for over thirty years. Since 1886 he has been secretary and treasurer of the Wolcott Agricultural Society. He joined the Congregational Church at the age of fifteen and has been a most active and influential member ever since that time. For many years he has been Sunday School superintendent, he is a deacon and is chairman of the Ecclesiastical Society Committee.

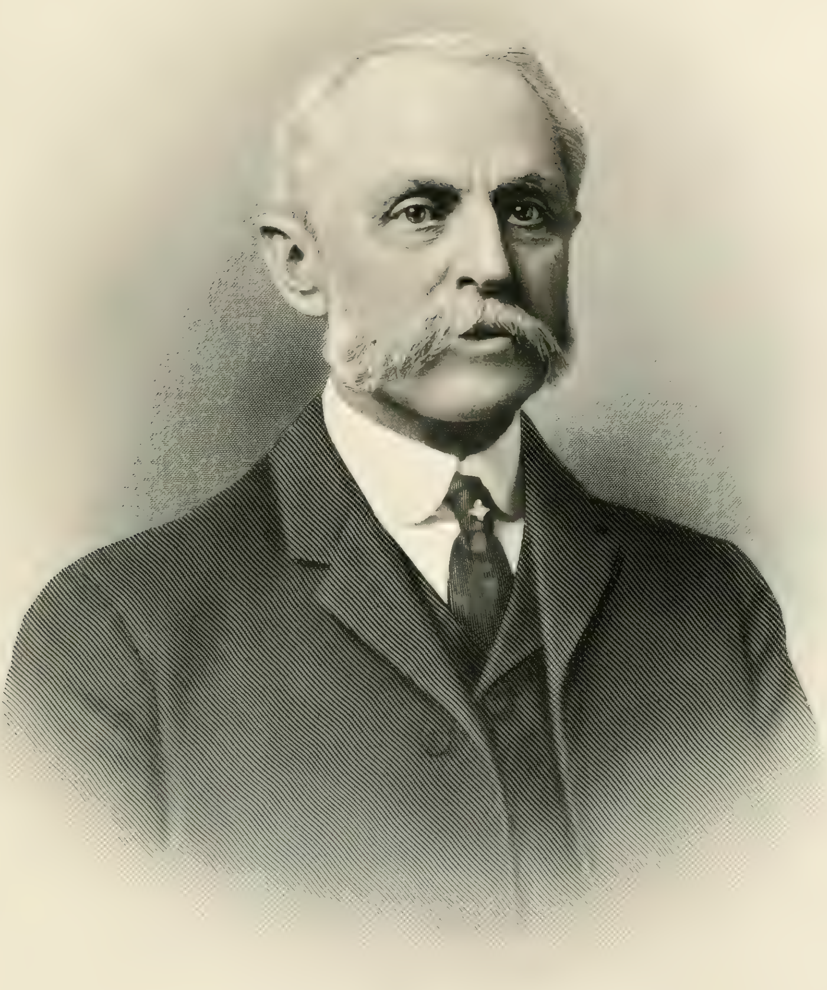
Mr. Upson's home is in the town of Plymouth, and his family consists of a wife and two children. Mrs. Upson was Elsie S. Lane, daughter of Albert N. Lane, whom he married May 24th, 1876.

HERBERT CLEVELAND WARREN

WARREN, HERBERT CLEVELAND, president of the Merchants' National Bank of New Haven and one of the best known bankers of the state, was born in Derby, New Haven County, Connecticut, February 5th, 1843. His father was Henry Warren, a school teacher and a man of influence and prominence in the community. Mr. Warren's mother was Mary A. Clark Warren, a woman whose influence upon her son was strong and for his good. On both sides Mr. Warren's ancestry goes back to the sturdy Colonists of New England. On his mother's side he is a descendant of George Clark, one of the original settlers of Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. Another ancestor, Robert Treat, was governor of New Haven Colony for thirteen years, and a third, Samuel Peck, was a captain in the War of the Revolution.

Until he was fifteen Mr. Warren attended the public schools of the town of Derby, where his early days were spent. Though limited as to educational advantages he was naturally studious and a great reader. His reading was of a very broad, general nature, and of a character which, together with a keen sense of observation, well fitted him for success in after life. At fifteen he became a clerk in a country store. At the age of twenty he came to New Haven as clerk in banking institutions and in 1877 he became associated with Alexander McAlister in the banking business established in 1868, out of which grew the present house of H. C. Warren & Company, of which he is the head. He is also president of the Merchants' National Bank and director in several large corporations. He is treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the New Haven park commission.

Mr. Warren is a Mason, a member of the Union League Club and the Quinnipiack Club of New Haven, and the New Haven Country Club. In politics he is a consistent Republican and in religion he is a Congregationalist. His favorite recreations are fishing and travel and he is a great lover of the woods. Mr. Warren



Very truly yours
H C Warren

has been twice married. In 1867 he married Helen L. Perkins, who died in 1896. In 1900 Mr. Warren married Alice G. Bristol.

A desire to succeed has actuated Mr. Warren's life from boyhood, and he has been successful as a business man and honored as a citizen. He is a modest man, but a keen judge of human nature. As a student of the market he is well to the front and for this reason is consulted at all times by investors. It is to the possession of these qualities that he owes his steady advance among financiers and business men. Through frequent business trips abroad he has been able to encourage his fondness for travel and to enlarge his experience. Though not a public speaker he has a peculiarly persuasive manner in presenting his judgment in regard to things he is familiar with, which a natural power of close analysis aids. To young Americans he says: "Always try to do right, or, as boys used to say, in business as well as sport, 'play fair.'"

TRACY PECK

PECK, TRACY, LL.D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in Yale University, is another of those "men of mark," whose ancestors were associated with the Rev. Thomas Hooker in founding Hartford in 1636. Paul Peck, who came from England in 1635, was with Hooker that year and was deacon of the First Congregational Church from 1681 (the first in Connecticut) till he died in 1695. Another ancestor, Henry Adams, came to Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1630, and Thomas Tracy, who was a member of the Massachusetts Colony in 1636, was one of the original proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut. The professor is also descended, on his father's side, from Governor William Bradford.

Professor Peck was born May 24th, 1838, in Bristol, Connecticut, the son of Tracy Peck and Sally Adams Peck. His father, a farmer of the Puritan type, was a public officer for over half a century, sheriff, judge of probate, town clerk, selectman, representative, State senator, etc. As a youth, or until he went to college, the professor worked on the farm, improving his spare time in study. Having fitted at the Bristol Academy and Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, he entered Yale in 1857 and was graduated with the class of 1861 as its valedictorian. The following year he went abroad to visit Italy and to study at the Universities of Berlin and Jena for two years, and again in 1867-8 for further travel and for a course at Bonn. Rutgers College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1902.

On his return from abroad in 1864 he accepted the position of tutor in Mathematics and Latin at Yale and continued in that capacity till 1870, barring the time he was in Europe. In 1870 he went to Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, for a year, in a similar capacity. From 1871 to 1880 he was professor of Latin at Cornell University, and since 1880 has been professor of Latin at Yale.

He has been trustee of Williston Seminary since 1883. He was president of the American Philological Association, 1885-6, and director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome in 1898-9.

Professor Peck has done much to make the study of Latin attractive to young students and valuable to scholars. With Professor Clement L. Smith, of Harvard University, he is editor-in-chief of the College Series of Latin Authors, of which twelve volumes have been published since 1888; with Professor J. B. Greenough of Harvard, he is editor of a College edition of Livy, Books XXI, XXII. Among his published papers are: "Latin Pronunciation Practically Considered," "The Authorship of the Dialogus de Oratoribus," "Notes on Latin Quantity," "Alliteration in Latin," "The Personal Address in Latin Epitaphs," "Cicero's Hexameters."

Politically he voted with the Republican party until the nomination of James G. Blaine, since which time he has had no party affiliation. He is a member of the Congregational Church. His chief form of exercising is bicycling.

He married Miss Elizabeth Harriet Hall of Hadleigh, England, in Brooklyn, December 22d, 1870. They have had two children, both of whom are living. His home is at No. 124 High street, New Haven.

LEWIS BAYLES PATON

PATON, LEWIS BAYLES, educator and author, professor of Old Testament Criticism in the Hartford Theological Seminary, was born in New York City, on June 27th, 1864, the son of Robert Lenox Stuart Paton, an importer of upholstery goods, and Henrietta Bayles Paton. His earliest known ancestor in this country was the Rev. John Prudden who came from Edgerton, Yorkshire, England, to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1639, and was afterwards a minister in Milford. Another ancestor in Scotland, John Paton, a Covenanter, fought Claverhouse's Dragoons with a flail, and a third, Benjamin Halsey, was a captain in the Revolutionary War.

For the most part Lewis Paton's early youth was spent in Orange, New Jersey. Though well, he was not robust, and he preferred reading to more active pursuits. He prepared for college at the high school in Keokuk, Iowa, and then entered the New York University, where he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of B.A. Nine years later, in 1893, he received the degree of M.A. at the same University, and in 1906 the degree of D.D. In 1887 Mr. Payton entered Princeton Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1890. From 1890 to 1892 he studied at the University of Berlin, Germany, as Hebrew Fellow of Princeton Theological Seminary; and in 1897 he took the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Marburg, Germany.

At the end of his first period of study abroad Mr. Paton began his work as instructor in Old Testament Criticism at the Hartford Theological Seminary. At the end of a year he became associate professor in the same subject. Since 1900 he has been professor of Old Testament Exegesis and Criticism at the Seminary. In 1903 and 1904 he was director of the American School of Oriental Study and Research in Jerusalem. He is a member of the American Oriental Society, the Society of Biblical Literature, the Vorderasiastische Gesellschaft, and the Society of Biblical Archæology. He is the author of "Early History of Syria and Palestine," Scribner's, 1901, and of numerous articles on Biblical and archæological research.

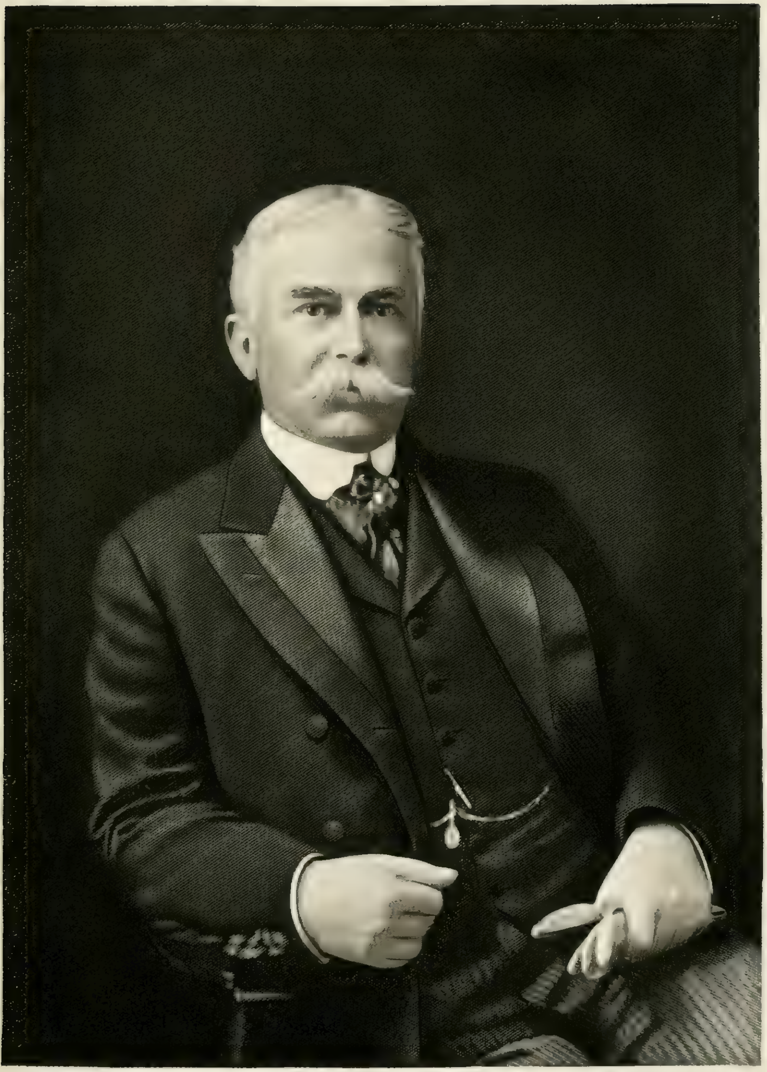
On the thirtieth of December, 1896, Prof. Paton married Suvia Davison of Hartford, who died while he was director of the American School of Oriental Study, March 20th, 1904. He has one child, a daughter, and makes his home in Hartford. In politics Prof. Paton is an Independent. He belongs to no fraternal organizations and confines his interests, outside of church, city, and home, to those institutions which exist for the promotion of the studies which he makes his life work.

HENRY LUCIUS HOTCHKISS

HOTCHKISS, HENRY LUCIUS, manufacturer, president of the L. Candee Company, and other corporations, and a lifelong citizen of New Haven, Connnecticut, was born there on December 18th, 1842.

The name of Hotchkiss has been a familiar one in New Haven for over two centuries and a half, and it has always stood for prominence in business affairs and public interests. The first of the family to come to America was Samuel Hotchkiss, who came from Essex County, England, to New Haven in 1641. Early in this century Justus and his uncle, Russell Hotchkiss, were prominent lumber merchants on Long Wharf. Henry and Lucius Hotchkiss, sons of Justus, and the former the father of the present Henry Lucius Hotchkiss, continued the family business on the wharf until 1850. On Sept. 7th, 1843, they (Henry and Lucius) entered into a partnership with L. Candee as special partners for the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes under the Goodyear patent. In 1852 the firm of L. Candee & Company was changed to a corporation bearing the same name. In February, 1863, Henry Hotchkiss, Mr. Hotchkiss' father, was elected president and treasurer of the company. He was a man of great leadership in business and financial affairs, and was gifted with exceptional capacity for controlling large enterprises, with remarkable sagacity and far-sightedness, and was a man of great use to his fellow men. He was president of the New Haven County Bank for twenty-one years, and was also president of many corporations. Mr. Hotchkiss' mother was Elizabeth Daggett Prescott, daughter of the senior member of the well-known shipping firm of Prescott & Sherman, a descendant of John Prescott who came from England to Boston in 1640. In the same line of descent from him was Colonel William Prescott of Bunker Hill fame, and William H. Prescott the historian.

After a course of study at Hopkins Grammar School, Henry Lucius Hotchkiss entered Williston Academy, Easthampton, for the purpose of preparing for college, but he was so attracted by the idea



Henry L. Hotchkiss

of a business career that he substituted practical experience for academic training, and became associated with his father in his various interests. From 1860 to 1863 he was paymaster of the New London Railroad, of which his father was trustee, and also assisted his father in the management of the United States Pin Company, of which he was president. In February, 1863, he was elected secretary of L. Candee & Company, and soon after he was made treasurer, his father resigning the treasurership, he filling both offices until his father's death in December, 1871, when he was elected president in his father's place, and kept the position of treasurer, too, for a number of years.

On November 19th, 1877, the company met with entire loss of their property by fire in the busiest season of the year, but through Mr. Hotchkiss' able management no time was lost in leasing temporary factories, and rebuilding the old ones on a much larger and finer scale. No industry in New Haven is of greater local benefit, or has done more for the city's reputation abroad. Falling in with the tendency of the age toward centralization in industrial management, the L. Candee Company, in 1892, in common with all the other prominent rubber corporations in America, joined the group which forms the United States Rubber Company of New Jersey, though Mr. Hotchkiss is still the head and manager of the internal affairs of the company and continues to give it his close personal supervision. Mr. Hotchkiss has been a director of the United States Rubber Company since its organization, and for the first seven years of its existence actively served on the executive committee, retiring from that position in 1899 to travel in Europe.

Since 1871 Mr. Hotchkiss has been president of the Union Trust Company of New Haven, succeeding his father in that office, and for thirty-one years he has been a director in the National New Haven Bank. He is a trustee of the Hopkins Grammar School. Though patriotic and public-spirited, Mr. Hotchkiss has always avoided public offices of a political or civil nature. He has devoted all his time and executive ability to the development of the enormous industry of which he is the head. It is one of the largest, most modern, and representative manufacturing corporations in the country, utilizing twelve substantial brick buildings, and employing nearly two thousand hands.

In February, 1875, Mr. Hotchkiss married Jane Trowbridge, daughter of Henry and Mary Webster Southgate Trowbridge. She was a lineal descendant of Gov. William Bradford, of Mayflower fame, and great-granddaughter of Noah Webster, the lexicographer. She died April 20th, 1902, leaving three children: Henry Stuart Hotchkiss, a graduate of Yale Scientific School in the class of 1900, and the present vice-president of L. Candee & Company; Helen Southgate, married Elisha Ely Garrison, Yale, 1897; and Elizabeth Trowbridge, married Carl Brandes Ely, Yale Scientific School, 1900.

AUGUSTUS JAY DuBOIS

DuBOIS, PROFESSOR AUGUSTUS JAY, of Yale University, who ranks today as one of the foremost science teachers in America, has devoted his life to the advancement of industry by means of providing a clearer understanding of the laws which govern mechanics. What this means in a land like ours, we have only to contemplate the marvelous progress of the last score of years to appreciate, and also to more clearly comprehend the country's indebtedness to the patient student.

Professor DuBois is descended, on his father's side, from Jacques DuBois, a sturdy French Huguenot who emigrated from La Bassée, Artois, to America in 1675, and on his mother's side from John Jay, the first chief justice of the United States and grandfather of John Jay, minister to Austria. Chief Justice Jay's granddaughter, Catherine Helena Jay, married Henry Augustus DuBois, M.D., LL.D., an eminent physician and a writer of many pamphlets and contributions to the journals of his time which won for him a high place both here and abroad.

Their son, Augustus Jay DuBois, was born in Newton Falls, Trumbull County, Ohio, on April 25th, 1849. Though rather delicate in his childhood, the youth attained sufficient vigor to support his unusual mental activity and to enable him to pursue the study of abstruse subjects, for which he early developed a fondness. In this formative period, he feels that he is deeply indebted to his mother for her share in promoting his intellectual, moral, and spiritual well-being. His craving for books could be satisfied only in part by his father's extensive library, and he was always reaching out after more.

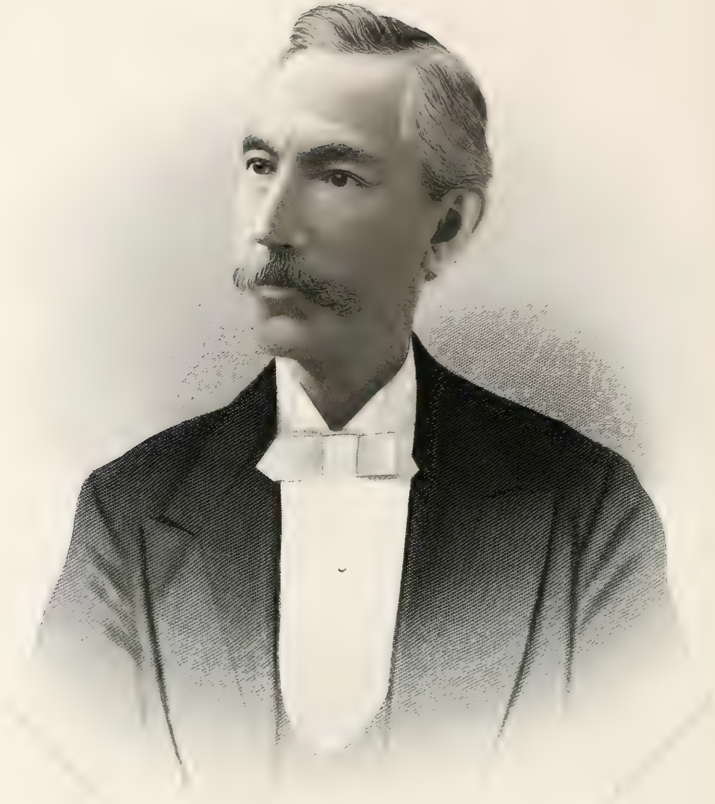
Before entering college, he was a pupil in the Hopkins Grammar School, French's Preparatory School, and Amos Smith's Preparatory School, all well-known New Haven institutions. He was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale with the degree of Ph.B. in 1869. Taking a graduate course there, he won the degree of C.E. in 1870 and of Ph.D. in 1873. After this he went abroad and pursued a course of study in the Mining Academy at Freiberg, Saxony.

As his labors had been prompted by a love for teaching as well as for investigation and by desire to be of service in this age of mining engineering, and mechanical development, he accepted the appointment to a professorship in civil and mechanical engineering at Lehigh University in 1874. He had been there only two years, however, when his Alma Mater summoned him, and from 1876 to the present time, his energies have been given to increasing her prestige in the scientific world. Till 1884 he was professor of mechanical engineering in the Scientific School, from that date to the present he has been professor of cvil engineering.

He is known in the world at large, not only by the men who have come under his instruction, but by a great number of valuable books and articles. Some of the more familiar are: "The New Method of Graphical Statics"; the same with "A Short Presentation of the Principles of the Subject, for the Use of Engineers"; "Upon a New Theory of the Retaining Wall"; "A New Theory of the Suspension System with Stiffening Truss"; "The Strains in Framed Structures"; "The Early History of the Steam Engine"; "Tables for Bridge Engineers"; "Science and the Supernatural"; "Science and the Spiritual"; "Formulas for Weights of Bridges"; "Science and Miracle"; "Science and Immortality"; "Science and Faith"; "Science and Religion"; "The Elementary Principles of Mechanics," in three volumes — "Kinematics," "Statics" and "Kimetics"; "The Mechanics of Engineering," in two large volumes — "Mechanics" and "Structures," and a large number of translations from the writings of European scientists.

He holds membership in the leading scientific societies, as follows: The American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Mining Engineers, the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.

He married Miss Adeline Blakesley on June 23d, 1883, and their home is at No. 334 Edwards Street, New Haven.



C. B. Rogers

CEPHAS BRAINERD ROGERS

ROGERS, CEPHAS BRAINERD, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, December 30th, 1836. His parents, Hervey and Elizabeth (Tryon) Rogers, moved to Meriden to engage in the hotel business when Cephas was thirteen years of age. He was the fourth of nine children. His early schooling was obtained in the schools of Meriden. He showed in the early years of his boyhood that energy and ability which contributed to his future success. He was reliable and faithful in all of his youthful undertakings. He was accustomed to rise early in the morning to do the chores and after school worked in a neighboring tinware factory. Thus he developed in his youth all those qualities which are so conspicuous in all successful men: namely, perseverance, energy, and systematic methods and habits. A better opening soon presented itself and he became a clerk in the office of the Meriden Lumber and Coal Company. When he was somewhat older he resumed his studies and completed his schooling in the Meriden Academy.

At this time he was engaged as clerk in the New Haven House, where he remained until 1863. This hotel was the rendezvous of the great men of the state and he had the opportunity of meeting many political and military leaders. Here he met Abraham Lincoln and was one of the committee of escort to accompany him to Meriden, where he delivered one of his great political speeches. Mr. Rogers was an enthusiastic Republican and his ready speech and wide knowledge and keen insight into political situations made him an agreeable and successful public speaker. He was very much impressed by the personality of Mr. Lincoln and he went to Washington to hear his first immortal inauguration speech.

In 1863 Mr. Rogers left the New Haven House to take charge of the Wadananock House, a summer hotel, at Stonington, Connecticut, and later became manager of the St. Denis Hotel in New York City. He was very successful in both of these enterprises, but his health was broken by close confinement and he was obliged to return to Meriden and recuperate. It was during this time that the partnership of C. Rogers & Bros. was planned, and it was entered upon in February, 1866. His two brothers, Gilbert and Wilbur F., were skilled manufacturers of silver plated ware, and there was plenty of room in the business world for a new factory in that line. Beginning in a small factory the industry advanced until it became one of the principal establishments of its kind in the country, and their spoons, knives, and forks, and other plated ware became known throughout the country for quality and beauty of design. After the business had been carried on for nearly forty years they sold out to the International Silver Company of Meriden, the largest silver ware concern in the world, and retired to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

Cephas Rogers is not only a prominent business man, but is also well known in social and religious circles. He is a prominent Methodist and has always been greatly interested in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Meriden. He has served on the official board of that church since 1866 and is now president of the board of trustees. In this denomination he is well and favorably known. In 1888 he was president of the New York East Lay Electoral Methodist Conference held in Middletown, Connecticut, and in 1900 he was a lay delegate to the Methodist General Conference at Chicago. In 1904 he was again delegate to the General Conference held in Los Angeles, California. He has been a Trustee of Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, for twenty years. He was the first subscriber to the additional endowment fund of that University, heading the list with twenty-five thousand dollars. He has also taken much interest in local matters, moral, political, and financial. He is a director in the First National Bank of Meriden and a trustee of the City Savings Bank. For six years he was a valued member of the City Council. In 1880 he made a business trip to Europe in connection with their branch house in London.

In 1870 Mr. Rogers was married to Margaret, daughter of Dr. Peter F. and Anna (Goodwin) Clark of New York City. Mrs. Rogers is also prominent in the Church and is highly esteemed in the society of Meriden. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Susan Carrington Clark Chapter, D. A. R. Their home is the Rogers homestead, which is beautifully located on North Colony street. A new honor has lately come to Mr. Rogers which adds to the already long list. He has been elected to membership in the National Geographical Society at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Rogers is much interested in his family history and may justly be proud of it. He is descended directly from James Rogers, a lineal descendant of John Rogers, who suffered martyrdom in the reign of Queen Mary in the year 1555. On the maternal side Cephas is, in the ninth generation, descended from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins of the Mayflower. James Rogers came to this country in 1635 in the ship Increase, when he was twenty years of age. He stopped for a time at Stratford, Connecticut, and there he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Rowland. A little later he moved to Milford, where he and his wife became interested in the church. In 1637 he was one of six men from Saybrook, who, under Captain John Underhill, took part in the Pequot War. In 1660 he moved to New London, Connecticut, where he became prosperous and influential in church and colonial affairs. He was sent seven times as Representative to the General Court between 1662 and 1673, and at one time was Speaker of the House. Ichabod Rogers of New London, Connecticut, grandfather of Cephas, was a soldier in the War with England in 1812, and his great-grandfather, Ichabod Rogers, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

RICHARD ANSON WHEELER

WHEELER, RICHARD ANSON, the late "Grand Old Man of Stonington," farmer, judge of probate, historian, genealogist, legal adviser, writer, public speaker, and in all ways an influential and useful citizen of Stonington, New London County, Connecticut, was born there January 29th, 1817, and died there April 6th, 1904, when a life of unusual activity, fruitfulness and inspiration was closed on earth. He was the only son of Richard and Mary (Hewitt) Wheeler, through both of whom he was descended from a long and distinguished line of ancestors, including men of marked prominence in the making of American history — soldiers, government officials, and public men of many types. Thomas Wheeler, a native of England, came to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1635 and was the founder of the Wheeler family in America. William Cheseborough, another early ancestor, came from Lincolnshire, England, with the Winthrop Company in 1630, was the first white resident of Stonington and was a deputy to the General Courts of both Massachusetts and Connecticut. Thomas Hewitt, an early maternal ancestor, was a sea-farer who commanded a vessel in the Mystic River in 1656 and was an early landowner in Stonington. John Gallup, another noteworthy progenitor, came from England to Massachusetts in 1630 and in 1636 took part in the fight with the Pequot Indians off Block Island, called the first naval battle on the Atlantic Coast, and his son, Captain John Gallup, was killed in the Great Swamp Fight in 1676. Still another prominent ancestor of the same period was Thomas Stanton, Interpreter General during the Indian hostilities, while another, George Denison, was a deputy to the General Court of Connecticut for fifteen sessions and, as captain of the Connecticut forces in King Philip's War and a fighter in a number of other encounters with the Indians, was a soldier of unusual distinction.

Soldierly blood has always run in the veins of Judge Wheeler's ancestors and his father was a captain of militia as well as a farmer. From him the son inherited traits of generosity, hospitality and gentleness as well as a keen interest in military tactics. From his mother he inherited many Christian graces and the mental alertness that revealed itself in his keen legal and judicial ability, in his accuracy and aptness as a historian and in his humor and eloquence as a public speaker and conversationalist. He was reared on the farm tilled by his ancestors for several generations and as he was strong, robust, and vigorous he had plenty of hard manual labor. He loved to read as well as to play boys' games and he perused history, poetry, law books, biographies, and the daily papers with great eagerness and appreciation. His education was the limited one of the common schools of the time, supplemented by a three months' course at a private school in Old Mystic when he was seventeen. He was anxious for a college education, but felt it his filial duty to remain at home because of his father's ill health. At eighteen he was chosen sergeant of the 6th Company of the 8th Regiment, 3d Brigade, Connecticut Militia, and two years later he became captain of that company. He served with great credit for three years, at the end of which he was honorably discharged from military service.

At the close of his military service Richard A. Wheeler settled down on the home farm where so many hours of his youthful labors had been spent and where the foundations of his rugged health and industrious habits had been laid. He remained a farmer of the most solid and prosperous type the rest of his long life, but never to the exclusion of public service and mental activity. He was interested in education, religion, politics, and all social problems and he was both a magnetic leader and a faithful servant in public life. He was a member of the Stonington board of education for fifteen years, selectman and assessor for several terms each, representative in the General Assembly in 1851, judge of probate for twenty-three years, justice of peace for forty years, notary public for fifty-five years and high sheriff of New London County for twelve years. Though he never desired or obtained admission to the Bar he acquired a thorough legal knowledge and was considered an authority on all matters of probate. He wrote over six hundred and fifty wills and settled scores of estates. At the time of his death he was president of the Stonington Savings Bank, which office he had held for twelve years. In politics he was a steadfast and active supporter of the Republican party. In creed he was a Congregationalist and was the oldest in age and membership of the First Congregational Church of Stonington. He was clerk and a member of the standing committee of that Church for sixty-six years and he made a conscientious study of the history of the Church and parish resulting in a three hundred page volume, published in 1875, called "The History of the First Congregational Church of Stonington." He also wrote historical sketches of a number of other churches in New London County. Indeed it is as a historian and genealogist that Judge Wheeler's name is most widely known and will be perpetuated long after those fortunate enough to have known him personally pass away. In 1900 he published his "History of the Town of Stonington" containing careful genealogies of eighty-seven families. Many addresses which he made at public and patriotic gatherings have been published in pamphlet form and have become a part of the local history of his county. He was the author of a history of the Pequot Indians and of a most interesting paper called "Memories" written at the request of the New London Historical Society and published at the very time of his death. He was at one time president of the Connecticut Historical Society and he was a member of similar societies in Buffalo, Tennessee, and of the Pawtucket Valley, the New London County Historical Societies and was tendered membership in the Royal Historical Society of London, England. His mind was a storehouse of historical and genealogical information, the result of painstaking study and keen interest.

Judge Wheeler was twice married — in 1843 to Frances M. Avery and in 1856 to Lucy A. Noyes, who died October 27th, 1905. Three daughters, Mrs. Henry Tyler, Mrs. Seth N. Williams, and Miss Grace D. Wheeler, survive him. Though he had no sons he was the popular adviser and comrade of young men, to whom he was a constant example of cheerfulness, courtesy, unselfishness, modesty, integrity, and industry, fittingly called the "Grand Old Man of Stonington." The purity of his principles, the soundness of his mind and the sweetness of his character are best revealed in the advice which he himself followed so admirably. "Be a Christian. Love your home and country, cultivate habits of industry and perseverance, study to strengthen and enrich your mind. Take an interest in those about you and do them good. Use your money in right and proper ways and enjoy each day of life."

EDWARD LEWIS CURTIS

CURTIS, PROFESSOR EDWARD LEWIS, of the Yale Divinity School, has attained his high position among the scholars of the country by his diligent study along the line he early mapped out for himself. It can be said of him that no moments have been wasted; as soon as he was old enough to exercise his own judgment as to his course of study and work, he found that it coincided exactly with the ambition of his parents and for which his boyhood and reading had been preparing him. It was with the decided advantage, then, and with excellent facilities, that he approached the greater field of study and research.

His father was William Stanton Curtis, a man whose moral earnestness and catholicity of spirit marked his career as professor at Hamilton College, New York, and subsequently as president of Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois. He was a lineal descendant of Thomas Curtis, who came from England to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1681. The professor's mother is Martha Leach Curtis, a descendant of John Alden of Plymouth Colony, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620 —" speak for yourself, John." Her strong character had pronounced influence on the intellectual, moral and spiritual life of her son.

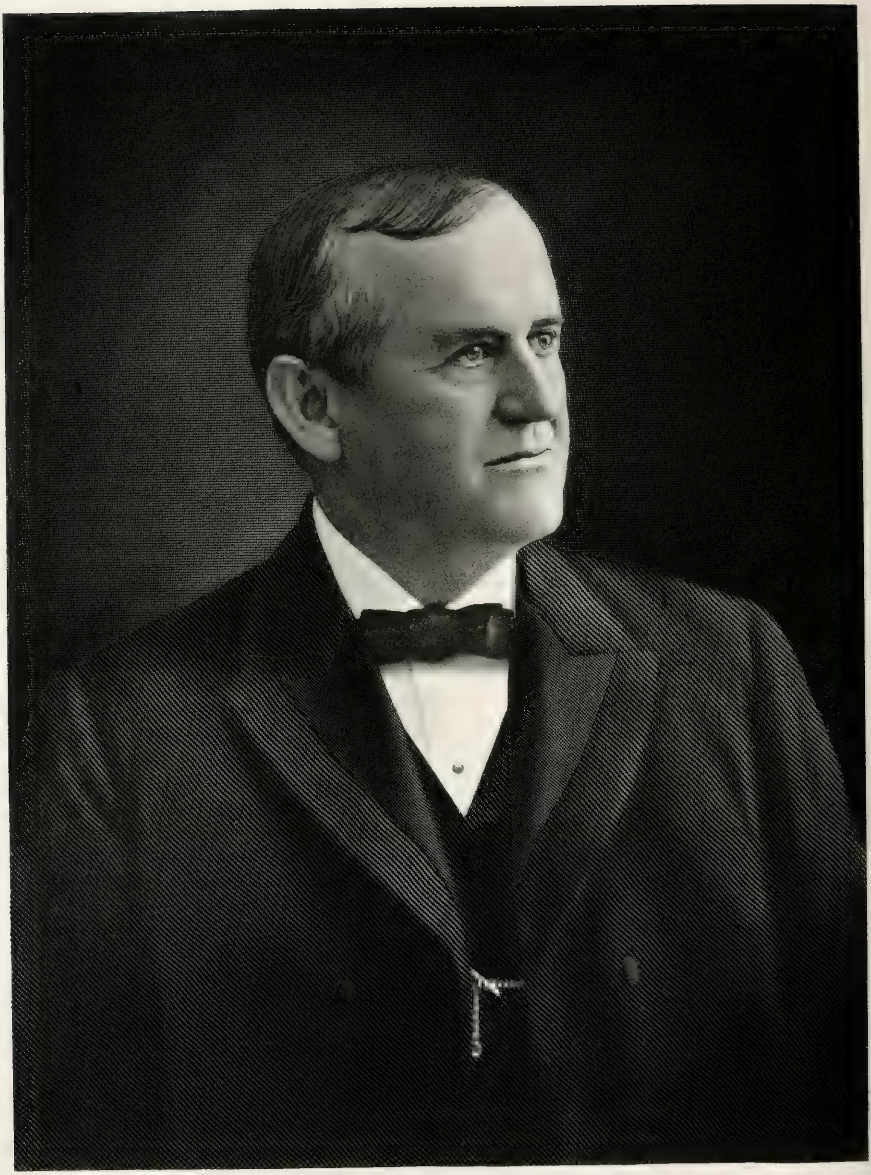
Professor Curtis was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 13th, 1853. Passing his early days in small cities, he was accustomed to do such small " chores " as fall to the lot of the children of wise parents— like caring for a horse and working in the garden — gaining thereby habits of industry and, above all, sympathy with people obliged to perform manual labor. There was plenty of time for baseball and football, though his special fondness was for the books in his father's well-stocked library.

His reading began to take more definite form when he entered the preparatory department of Knox College, and later the Free Academy at Elmira, New York. For two years he studied at Beloit College, Wisconsin, after which he was graduated at Yale in the class of 1874. After teaching two years in Illinois and North Carolina, he entered the Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1876, where he was graduated in the class of 1879 and received a fellowship enabling him to study two years abroad which he spent in Germany, taking three semesters at the University of Berlin.

On his return from Berlin in 1881, he was appointed instructor in Old Testament literature in the McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago. This was the beginning of his professional career. After teaching ten years in Chicago in 1891, he was called to Yale, where he now holds the chair of Holmes professor of the Hebrew Language and Literature in the Divinity School. For many years previous to 1891, he was a member and minister of the Presbyterian Church, but since then he has been a Congregationalist. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Hanover College, Indiana, in 1886, and the degree of D.D. from Yale in 1891.

He married Miss Laura Elizabeth Ely, daughter of the Rev. B. E. S. Ely, D.D., of Ottumwa, Iowa, on April 27th, 1882. They have had four children, Elizabeth C., Margaret M., Edward Ely, and Laura Dorothea, all of whom are living. Their home is at No. 61 Trumbull street, New Haven.

Professor Curtis, when asked what suggestions he could offer to young Americans out of his own experience, as to the principles, methods, and habits which would contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals and would be of most help in attaining true success, replied: "I would emphasize two principles — first, regard for the advice of elders, especially parents, and second, the habit of availing one's self of opportunities for usefulness, and thus doing 'more than might have been expected of one.'"



Wm H. Prescott

WILLIAM HENRY PRESCOTT

PRESCOTT, WILLIAM HENRY, vice-president of the United States Envelope Company and member of its executive committee, with office in Springfield, Massachusetts, was born in Loudon, New Hampshire, August 12th, 1840. He is the son of Abram Perkins Prescott, born in Hampton Falls, and Nancy Martin Prescott of Loudon, New Hampshire. Abram P. Prescott was a man of sterling worth and cheerful disposition. Modest and unassuming, he was respected by all who knew him. His wife was a true helpmeet, a woman of great force of character, resolute will and accustomed to look on the bright side of life. She was a devoted mother and home-maker. Of the seven children born to them, only two are left, Charles Blake Prescott of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and the subject of this sketch.

Without attempting to trace the lineage of the Prescotts back of the time of Queen Elizabeth, it may be said that the Prescotts were an ancient family in the town of Prescott, in the County of Lancaster, England. The American ancestor was James Prescott, who came from Dryby, County of Lincolnshire, England, in 1665, and settled in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire. He married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Grace Boulter of Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1668.

William H. Prescott joined the Sons of the American Revolution through his ancestor, James Prescott, who was a captain in the militia and lieutenant in the Revolutionary army. He was in Abram Drake's regiment operating against Burgoyne, and served from September 8th to December, 1777. It is probable that Drake's regiment formed a part of the army with which General Gates achieved his great victory.

The early days of W. H. Prescott were passed on a farm in New Hampshire. When ten years old he removed to Holyoke, Massachusetts, then a small village, where he attended the common schools. After he was fifteen he worked morning and evening for Mr. R. B.

Johnson and attended the high school. At the age of eighteen he left school, but remained in Mr. Johnson's employ two years.

In 1860 he accepted a position as accountant with White & Corbin, envelope manufacturers, in Rockville, Connecticut. In 1865 he organized the firm of Prescott, Plimpton & Company for the manufacture of envelopes in Hartford, Connecticut. At the expiration of a year he sold out his interest to Mr. Linus B. Plimpton, who then organized the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, still prominent in the business. Mr. Prescott returned to Rockville and was made one of the new firm of White, Corbin & Company. When the firm was incorporated Mr. Prescott was chosen vice-president and treasurer. Four years later he was made general manager, retaining this office twenty-eight years. During that time the business grew from a small beginning to be one of the largest and most successful envelope manufactories in the country. In August, 1898, this company was one of the ten which formed the United States Envelope Company and Mr. Prescott was elected vice-president and a member of the executive committee. On the death of Mr. Cyrus White, the senior member of the firm of White, Corbin & Company, Mr. Prescott was appointed an executor and trustee under his will. He also filled the position of president and treasurer of The White Manufacturing Company for fourteen years, and until the recent closing of its business and final settlement of the White estate.

He was also one of the incorporators of the Columbia Paper Company of Buena Vista, Virginia, and of The Norman Paper Company of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and one of the original incorporators of the Hartford Manufacturing Company and a director from its beginning until the present time. Besides his relations to these large manufacturing interests, Mr. Prescott has been called to fill various other positions of honor and trust. He is a director in the First National Bank of Rockville, president of the Rockville Mutual Fire Insurance Company, president of the People's Savings Bank of Rockville, a director in the Rockville Water and Aqueduct Company, one of the trustees of the Rockville Public Library Association, and one of the trustees of the George Sykes fund for the proposed manual training school.

Mr. Prescott's political affiliations are with the Republican party.

He was chosen an alternate delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis and has served not only on the town committee but on the State central committee. For many years he was one of the auditors of town accounts. He has always taken an active interest in measures tending to promote the public welfare.

In 1879 Mr. Prescott, with others, built the Citizens Block in Rockville. Prescott Block, in which is the new post office, the finest business edifice in the city, was erected in 1901. He is also largely interested in other real estate besides the beautiful home in which his family have spent nineteen years.

From its organization he has been a sustaining member of the Ecclesiastical Society of the Union Congregational Church and previous to that of the First Congregational Church.

Mr. Prescott finds relaxation and pleasure in his visits to his beautiful farm on the borders of Lake Snipsic, where he gives much attention to the breeding of Jersey cattle. In December, 1865, W. H. Prescott married Miss Celia Ellen Keeney, daughter of Francis and Eliza Porter Keeney, of Rockville. Two children have been born to them, Francis Keeney Prescott and Eliza Porter Prescott. Francis Keeney Prescott, in September, 1897, married Miss Annie Rich, of Rockville. They have three children, William Henry Prescott, second; Celia Keeney Prescott, and Lucy Martin Prescott. In December, 1897, Eliza Porter Prescott became the wife of Thomas Southworth Childs of Holyoke, Massachusetts. Two sons have been born to them, Prescott Childs and Benjamin Willis Childs.

JOHN COLEMAN ADAMS

ADAMS, JOHN COLEMAN, author and clergyman, was born in Malden, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, October 25th, 1849. He was the son of John Greenleaf Adams and Mary Hall (Barrett) Adams.

Mr. Adams comes from a line of distinguished ancestors, — men who were prominent actors in the stirring scenes of the colonization period of this country. Among them was John Alden of the Mayflower, and the brave and gallant Colonel James Barrett, who commanded the militia at Concord Bridge. Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts, was the first of the family to settle in America. Mr. Adams' father was a clergyman, and while he never held public office of prominence, his vigorous preaching, combined with a winning personality, caused him to exercise an undoubted influence in economic as well as church affairs of his state and community. Mr. Adams' mother died when he was very young, and he has felt the loss of her gentle companionship and counsel throughout his life.

He spent a healthy and happy childhood in the different cities where his father's pastorates happened to be; doing his share of work about the home and learning of practical affairs by every-day experience. His recreation was taken in boyish sports and in reading. The books which helped him during the years in which he was laying the foundation of his character and future success — books which are still an inspiration — were Samuel Smiles' "Self Help," Emerson's "Essays," and Robertson's "Sermons."

Mr. Adams' education, after primary courses in the graded schools of Massachusetts and the Lowell High School, was acquired in Tufts College. He was graduated from that college in 1870, and from its Divinity School in 1872, from the former with the degree of A.B. In 1884, after having been out of school for twelve years, he took a course in history and meteorology which again earned an A.M. degree. In 1888 an honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred on Mr. Adams by his Alma Mater. He has been an enthusiastic worker for Tufts College since he entered it as a student more than a quarter of a century ago, and is at present one of its trustees, having served in this capacity since 1880.

The personal wishes of Mr. Adams, coinciding with those of his father and family, caused him to decide on a theologian's career; and in 1872, in the pulpit of the Universalist Church of Newtonsville (now Newton), Massachusetts, he preached his first sermon. Here he continued for eight years, going in 1880 to a church in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he remained for four years. From 1884 until 1890 he occupied a pulpit in Chicago, Illinois, coming to his present pastorate, the Church of the Redeemer, Universalist, in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1901. He has been a trustee of the Universalist General Convention since 1880.

Aside from his mark as a clergyman and a man of broad culture and interests, Mr. Adams is well known as an author. He has published five books: " The Leisure of God," " The Fatherhood of God," " Christian Types of Heroism," " Nature Studies in Berkshire," and the " Life of William Hamilton Gibson." His style in writing is simple and direct, and has an undeniable charm. Mr. Adams is a member of the Authors' Club, of New York City, one of the most exclusive clubs in the country.

In politics he is now independent, but was formerly a member of the Republican party. In the memorable campaign of 1884, when Blaine was nominated by the Republicans, Mr. Adams was one of the hundreds of thinking men who left the party rather than do violence to their principles. He has never allied himself with any party since that time, preferring an independent judgment.

With all the work necessary to keep up his various interests, social and professional, Mr. Adams finds time for much recreation out of doors. While he has never taken up any of the forms of athletics as a fad, he is fond of walking, bicycling, golfing, boating, and swimming, and in this way preserves an excellent standard of health, and is as much at home among the young people of his congregation as with its older members.

On July 18th, 1883, Mr. Adams married Miriam P. Hovey, and three children have been born of the union, all now living.

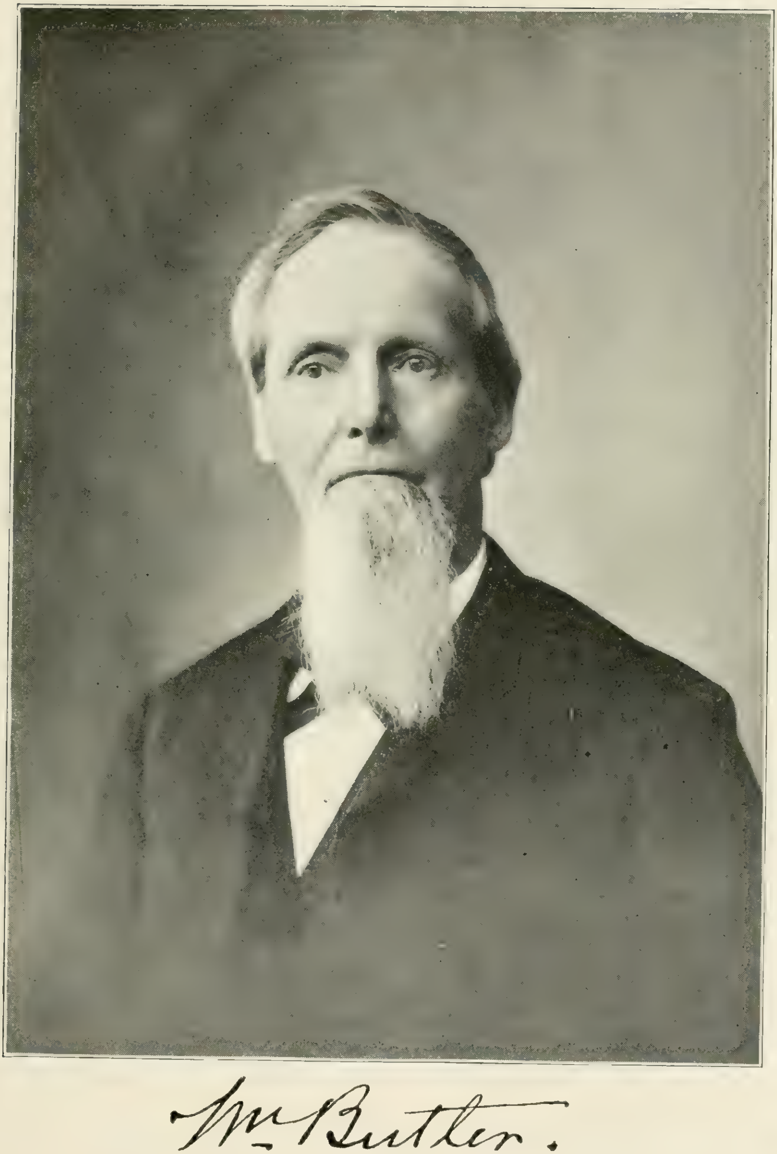
WILLIAM BUTLER

BUTLER, WILLIAM, merchant and bank president of Rockville, Tolland County, Connecticut, was born in Wethersfield, Hartford County, Connecticut, May 7th, 1823. The first American ancestor of the Butler family came from England and settled in Wethersfield in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Butler's father was Jason Butler, a builder and farmer, who died when his son was but a year old. Mr. Butler's mother was Martha Woodhouse Butler, a noble woman with a strong influence on her son's moral and mental life.

Young Mr. Butler was a healthy, active boy, and his youth, spent in the town of Wethersfield, was a busy one. He worked on the farm, and in the garden when he was not at school. He was educated at the public schools of Wethersfield, and graduated from the Wethersfield Academy. In 1840 he began work in Hartford, and left there to become a merchant in Rockville in 1847. The following year, March 1st, he was married to Jane Maria Marvin, daughter of Ira K. and Julia Young Marvin, of Tolland, Connecticut. Of the four children born of this union but one is now living.

Mr. Butler continued in the mercantile business, and with what success his various positions show. He is director in the New England Company, in the American Mills Company, as well as in the Rockville Fire Insurance Company. He is also president and director of the Savings Bank of Rockville, and vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Rockville.

In politics Mr. Butler is a Republican. His first ballot was cast for Henry Clay, and he has voted for every candidate for president of the Whig and Republican parties ever since. He has served his town as selectman and assessor. In creed Mr. Butler is a Baptist. As a business man Mr. Butler has been highly successful, and that his townsmen have recognized his worth his many important positions in industrial and financial institutions bear testimony.



Wm Butler.

LEVI NELSON CLARK

CLARK, LEVI NELSON, farmer and insurance man, former state representative, grand juror, selectman, and delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1902, as well as a leader in fraternal affairs, of South Canterbury, Windham County, Connecticut, was born in Brooklyn, Windham County, Connecticut, September 6th, 1863. On both branches of his ancestral tree he is of English stock. His father, Francis Clark, was born in England and came to America in 1836. He was a tanner and currier by occupation and a man of strong Christian character. Mr. Clark's mother was Sarah M. Heath Clark, a granddaughter of Levi Chapman, who served in the Revolution.

As his father died when he was but twelve years old Levi Clark learned lessons of responsibility at an early age. His mother carried on the farm, and he worked early and late to help her. He preferred farming to any other occupation, and read agricultural books and papers with great interest and zeal. His education was limited to the graded schools in Brooklyn and terminated when he was very young. At nineteen, that is in 1882, he married Carrie E. Larkham, and in the fall of that year he settled in Canterbury as a farmer. The following year he bought the farm on which he still lives. Besides farming he has been interested in insurance and has been the successful agent of leading makers of farming implements and fertilizers. Of late years poor health has obliged him to give his attention to less vigorous work than farming. He has held many public offices, including those of selectman, grand juror, member of the board of relief, census taker, delegate to the Constitutional Convention, 1902, state representative, and also assessor. During his membership in the House he was clerk of the committee on state prisons and a member of the committee on constitutional amendments.

Mr. Clark is a charter member and was for ten years secretary of Canterbury Grange, No. 70, a member and assistant steward and for two years overseer of Quinebaug Pomona Grange, and for three years he was high priest and for one year chief patriarch of Unity Encampment. In political faith he is a loyal Republican. Fishing and hunting are his favorite outdoor pleasures. His family consists of his wife and two daughters, Sarah H. and Bertha M.

Realizing the difficulties that a meagre education brings to a man starting out in life, Mr. Clark places education as the first essential of success. To this he believes must be added "a good character and steady habits."

Wm H. Watrous

WILLIAM HENRY WATROUS

WATROUS, WILLIAM HENRY, president, treasurer, and owner of the Rogers Cutlery Company, organized January, 1871, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in that city on the eighteenth day of July, 1841. His father was Rufus Watrous, a farmer, who died when his son was but twelve years old. Mr. Watrous's mother was Julia A. Rogers.

Brought up in his native city, Mr. Watrous received his education in the public schools of Hartford. He attended the Arsenal School, and went for one year to the Hartford Public High School. From his earliest boyhood he evinced a great interest in mechanics, and delighted in reading scientific works, especially those on mechanics and electricity. At fourteen he began to learn the electroplating business in the plating room of the Rogers Brothers' Silver Plating Works in Hartford, the "Brothers" being his maternal uncles. This choice of a trade was purely personal preference and an outgrowth of his early taste for mechanics.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Watrous enlisted for three months in Rifle Company A, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, under Captain Joseph R. Hawley, the late senator. In 1862 he reënlisted for nine months, and was appointed first sergeant of Company B, Twenty-Fourth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, being mustered out in 1864.

The year following the war, Mr. Watrous became identified with the William Rogers Manufacturing Company of Hartford. In 1869 he removed to Waterbury to take charge of the plating department of the Rogers & Bros. Company there. He returned to Hartford in 1870 and organized the Rogers Cutlery Company, of which he became manager and owner. Meanwhile, besides his Connecticut interests, Mr. Watrous had, in 1868, become superintendent of the plating department of the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, Massachusetts. From 1879 to 1899 he was half owner and manager of the William Rogers Company, and from 1890 to 1899 he was owner of the Norwich Cutlery Company, and during part of that period he founded and owned part of the Watrous Manufacturing Company of Wallingford, Connecticut. Upon the union of the William Rogers Company with the Rogers Cutlery Company, Mr. Watrous was made president, treasurer, and general manager of the concern. The company has an extensive business, and an exceptional reputation for selling a better quality of goods than its competitors for the same money. It is greatly due to Mr. Watrous's standards and ability that this reputation has been won. His great interest in the welfare of his employees is another reason for his success as "a captain of industry."

In politics Mr. Watrous is a Republican. He has rendered several important public services. In 1894 and 1895 he was a member of the Hartford Board of Aldermen. He was a representative in the State legislature in 1895-6, and in 1902 he became a member of the Hartford Board of Water Commissioners.

Mr. Watrous is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, a member and ex-commodore of the Hartford Yacht Club, an honorary member of the Second Division, Naval Battalion, and a member of the New York and Larchmont Yacht clubs. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to the Hartford Lodge F. and A. M. He is also a member of the G. A. R., and belongs to the R. O. Tyler Post. In religious belief Mr. Watrous is a Methodist. His favorite out-of-door amusement is yachting.

On the twenty-sixth of January, 1893, Mr. Watrous was married to Agnes MacFadyen. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Watrous. Their home is at 548 Windsor Avenue, Hartford.

From apprenticeship to presidency and ownership has been Mr. Watrous's course in his business life. His steady advance has been the natural result of choosing, following, and mastering the business for which he was preëminently fit. His success has been as logical and deserved as it has been great.

CHARLES HAROLD DAVIS

DAVIS, CHARLES HAROLD, one of the most eminent of American landscape painters, and the son of James H. Davis and Elizabeth L. (Coffin) Davis, was born in Amesbury, Essex County, Massachusetts, January 7th, 1856. His father was a school teacher and librarian, a great student and a man of simple habits. His mother was a woman of artistic temperament and one who influenced her son strongly in every way that could make for good. On her side Mr. Davis is descended from Tristram Coffin, who came from Devonshire, England, in 1642, and settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts.

In early childhood the boy Charles Davis revealed evidences of an artistic temperament, and his chief interest was in painting, imaginative literature, and music. As he grew older, both before and after the death of his mother, he spent all his odd moments with the brush and painted landscapes which, though crude and immature, showed such marked talent that his father deemed it worth while to develop that talent. After the schooling afforded by the Amesbury High School and four years' practical experience in learning the trade of carriage body making, which he began at the age of fifteen, his father sent him to Boston, in 1876, to study art at the Art Museum School, where he won a scholarship and remained for three years.

In 1880 Mr. Davis went to France and entered Julian Academy, Paris, studying under Lefebre and Boulanger. He remained in France ten years and exhibited his paintings in the Salon for the ten consecutive years. The growth of his art was natural and steady and he was soon recognized as an artist of unusual ability in interpreting the moods of nature. His first pictures portrayed nature in her quiet and often gloomy moods, and did not, therefore, appeal to the popular taste, but they were so natural, so full of feeling and so free from violent contrasts and straining for effect that he won a high reputation among true critics of art, as the honors which he received have proved. He was awarded the Prize Fund gold medal of the

American Arts Association in 1886, received honorable mention for his "Last Rays" in the Salon of 1887, a medal at the Paris Exposition in 1889 and became Hors Concours at the Paris Salon.

In 1890 Mr. Davis returned to America with his wife, Angèle Lagarde Davis, whom he married in 1884, and made his home in Mystic, Connecticut, where he has lived ever since and has followed with great constancy and success the calling of landscape painter. He has studied nature rather than art and has followed no school or teacher in his work. In 1894 his painting began to show a more luminous style and to have more color and life and less severity and soberness of sentiment, though he has still clung to the study of the isolated corners and rarer moods of nature and has preserved his rare delicacy and depth of feeling. His paintings have met with increasing favor and he is represented in many distinguished public collections, including the Metropolitan Museum, New York, the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, where his well known "Deepening Shadows" is seen, the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia, the Art Institute in Chicago, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, the Hartford Athenæum, a public collection in Omaha, at the Union League and Lotos Clubs, New York, and in many well known private collections throughout the country. He has received medals at the Chicago, Atlanta, Buffalo, St. Louis, and Paris Expositions and many other prizes of value and significance. He is a member of the Copley Society of Boston, of the National Academy of Design, and of the Lotos Club, New York. He is not now identified with any political body, having left the Republican party upon the tariff issue. He is a Unitarian in religious belief. Outside of his art his chief enjoyment is in music, which he considers the ideal diversion. Mr. Davis has been twice married, his second wife whom he married in 1900, being Frances Thomas Darby Davis. He has two children living, Angèle G. and Robert J. Davis.

One has only to know Mr. Davis' pictures to know the man and to feel in his work the depth of sentiment and the nearness to nature that have made his paintings great. The study of his art reveals the life principle that made art possible and which he expresses thus: "Do the thing you want to do. Aim high and work."

ROLLIN JESSE PLUMB

PLUMB, ROLLIN JESSE, president and treasurer of the Eagle Lock Company of Terryville, town of Plymouth, Litchfield, Connecticut, was born in that town, September 13th, 1853, the son of Caroline Nancy Brooks Plumb and Rollin Wiard Plumb. The Plumbs are of Norman ancestry, the family being found in Normandy as early as 1118 and in England in 1272. John Plumb, Mr. Plumb's first ancestor in America, came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, and was later one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, in 1635. He was a member of the General Court in 1637, and in that same year was one of Captain Mason's little band of ninety men who attacked and defeated the Pequots at Pequot Hill. On his mother's side Mr. Plumb is descended from Henry Brooks, who came from England to New Haven, Connecticut, about 1670.

There were many difficulties for Mr. Plumb to overcome in acquiring even the scanty education afforded by the common schools of the little village in which he spent his youth. He had many duties to perform, such as the regular care of the horses and cows and during the vacations he worked in the lock factory. Though obstacles to his securing a higher education, these labors taught him the priceless lessons of regularity of habits and the need of persistent application, invaluable influences upon his future life.

At fifteen Mr. Plumb began work as a mechanic in Terryville. The following year he became an office boy in the employ of the company of which he is now president. He was actuated from the start by an earnest desire to accumulate a competence for his old age, and his rise in position was as deserved as it was rapid. He became bookkeeper and in 1881 he was made assistant secretary of the company. In March, 1882, he became director and he was made secretary in July of the same year. In August, 1891, he was made treasurer, in July, 1903, vice-president and treasurer, and in October, 1903, he became president of the enormous business, which is a consolidation of several of the oldest and finest industries in New England.

One of the chief interests in Mr. Plumb's life, outside of his business life, is in his fraternal ties. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and has been Master of the Masonic Blue Lodge and in other subordinate offices in the same lodge. He has also been high priest and in minor offices in his Masonic Chapter. Mr. Plumb is a Deacon and supporter of the Congregational Church. He is a member and has been vice-president of the Central Congregational Club of Connecticut. His political standards have always been those of the Republican party. His favorite outdoor sports are horseback riding, driving, and fishing. Mr. Plumb married Cora Jane Rossetter on the 29th of July, 1872. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Plumb, all of whom are now living.

Overcoming as he has the obstacles of a meagre education and pecuniary disadvantages, and attaining the top of the ladder in his particular line of work, Mr. Plumb is truly a self-made, successful American of the best and highest type. The greatest influences on his life have been contact with men in active life and home influences, and the chief motive a fixed ambition to carve his own way and to carve it upward to the top.

COL. AUGUSTUS C. TYLER

TYLER, COLONEL AUGUSTUS CLEVELAND, army officer and president of the American Tea Growing Company, was born in Norwich, New London County, Connecticut, May 2d, 1851. He is descended from Job Tyler who was born in 1619 in Shropshire, England, and emigrated to Groton, Massachusetts, and from four Daniel Tylers, the first three of whom lived in Brooklyn, Connecticut, and the fourth was Col. Tyler's father. On his father's side he is descended from Jonathan Edwards. The Colonel's father was Daniel Tyler (the fourth) a soldier and civil engineer and a man of great firmness and decision. He was lieutenant of artillery in the United States Army, president of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, president of the Morris Canal Company, of the Maine and Western Railroad, Colonel of the 1st Connecticut Regiment in May, 1861, and Brigadier-General in the United States Army. Col. Tyler's mother was Emily Lee Tyler and she died when he was but thirteen years old.

Until he was thirteen years old Col. Tyler lived in the country. He was a healthy, active boy whose chief interest was in books. His particular delight was in reading lives of military men like Napoleon, Caesar, and Marlborough, and he found books on military science most helpful and enjoyable. After getting what education the country schools afforded he went to boarding school in New York City and later to West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in 1873 and became second lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Cavalry, in which capacity he began the active work of life. He had always desired to enter military or naval service and his career was of his own choosing. He remained in the army until 1878 and in January of that year he married Cornelia Osgood, a woman well known in Washington and Connecticut for her social leadership and her great interest in music, literature, and in everything that makes the broadest culture. Two daughters, Edna Leighton and Sarah Larned, now Mrs. E. E. Marshall, and a son, Frederick Osgood, have been born to Col. and Mrs. Tyler, all of whom are now living.

At the time of the Spanish War Col. Tyler was Colonel of the Third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry and was in active service from July, 1898, to February, 1899. Since his retirement from active military service Col. Tyler has interested himself in an industry that has proved the possibility of growing tea in this country as well if not better than elsewhere. He is president of the American Tea Growing Company located in South Carolina, which uses seven thousand acres of land. His son is vice-president and general manager of the business.

In politics Col. Tyler is a Republican and in creed he is an Episcopalian. His favorite sports are riding and yachting. He is a member of the University Club, the Manhattan Club, the New York Yacht Club, all of New York, and of the Metropolitan and the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, his winter home. It may be of interest to note that one of his sisters was the mother of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. The family spend their summers at the Tyler mansion in the Pequot Colony, New London.

J. W. Smith

FRIEND WILLIAM SMITH

SMITH, FRIEND WILLIAM, president and owner of the Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, one of the most widely known business concerns in America, was born in Kortright, Delaware County, New York, on the eleventh of May, 1829. His ancestors came from Holland and England and were nearly all in the ministry. His grandfather, Eben Smith, and his grandfather's brother, James Matthews Smith, were Methodist circuit riders and made preaching tours through Connecticut and Massachusetts. Eben Smith was one of the foremost clergymen of his denomination and was a delegate to the general conference of his church for four consecutive sessions. He was also one of the original promoters of Wesleyan University, Middletown. Mr. Smith's father was also a Methodist clergyman, an "itinerant," who preached in various parts of Connecticut and New York for fifty years and who was a most benevolent man with a social temperament and a fine, logical mind. Mr. Smith's mother was Mary Esmond Smith, a woman of great strength of character.

As his father was stationed part of the time in New York Mr. Smith had the advantages of both city and country life in his youth. He attended the Amenia Seminary, Dutchess County, New York, and a public school in New York City. His greatest delight was in books and the attainment of knowledge and he read history, poetry, and scientific books with especial pleasure. Wishing to earn his own living he left school at an early age and became a clerk in a hosiery house in New York at ten dollars a month. After thirteen years in this employment he came to Bridgeport in 1849 and opened a dry goods store, which failed owing to the dishonesty of an employee and Mr. Smith was forced to become a clerk again. Meanwhile, being an ardent Republican, Mr. Smith became prominent in the "Wide Awakes" in the Fremont and Lincoln campaigns, and when his party came into power he became postmaster of Bridgeport under Abraham Lincoln, and held the office until 1869. During this period he was a member of the State central committee, chairman of the executive committee in the city of Bridgeport and, in fact, one of the foremost politicians of his community.

After the close of his official service as postmaster Mr. Smith entered business and organized the Forrester Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport. In 1870 he was chosen superintendent of the Ellsworth Mill and Mining Company in Nevada, in which capacity he became familiar with the process of mining and milling the precious metals. In 1873 he resigned his position in the Nevada Company and returned to Bridgeport. At this time the post office department was advertising for a new letter box lock. Mr. Smith and Mr. Frederick Egge invented together a lock, for which Mr. Smith invented a key and they were the successful bidders. The outcome of this success was the organization of the large manufacturing concern, the Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company. In 1878 they secured another contract with the Government for the manufacture of mail bag locks and for twelve years made all the locks used in the postal service. About this time Mr. Smith originated the system of carrier and post office chains for securing the lock keys, and secured orders for the entire country. He also secured contracts for all the cord fasteners and label cases used in the postal service, and for many years his firm was one of the largest contractors in the country for furnishing supplies to the mail equipment division of the post office department. The idea of using chain instead of cord for hanging weights to windows was conceived by Mr. Smith, and the "Giant" metal sash chain introduced by his company is now a standard article in general use throughout the country. In 1891 Mr. Smith visited England and organized the Automatic Chain Company in Birmingham, using his methods in the English market. He also made arrangements for the use of his patents in Germany. The company now supplies Mexico, Hayti, Chili, and Santo Domingo as well as the entire United States with his valuable chains, punches, and other inventions and has extensive dealings with the treasury and navy departments of the Government, and there are branch offices in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis. In addition to his achievements in the invention of many valuable devices used in the postal system and his responsibility as president and owner of such a large concern, Mr. Smith organized the Bridgeport Deoxidized Bronze and Metal Company and was its president for a long time; he is greatly interested in the Lake Torpedo Boat Company and is a member of the city board of apportionment and taxation of the city of Bridgeport, Connecticut. He adds to his many business connections strong religious, fraternal, and social ties. Though brought up a Methodist he is now a member and vestryman of Christ Church—Episcopal. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, of Bridgeport; of the Hamilton Commandery; of the Lafayette Consistory, and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is a member and past governor of the Seaside Club; a member of the Algonquin Club; the Seaside Outing Club; the National Manufacturers' Association, and the Bridgeport Historical and Scientific Society.

In 1903 Mr. Smith celebrated the golden wedding anniversary of his marriage with Angelina Amelia Weed, which occurred in 1853. She is still living and they have a married daughter and three sons, two of whom hold high office in the Smith & Egge Company, and his eldest son, F. W. Smith, Jr., is a graduate of Yale College and a well known patent attorney. In looking back over his long fruitful life Mr. Smith attributes his success to "industry and reasonable economy" and to the recognition of the dictates of his conscience in his work and dealings. "The one word I would recommend," he adds, "associated with perseverance, energy, and reverence for the Supreme Being, is 'Fidelity.' There is no nobler ideal than that presented in Longfellow's Psalm of Life."

JOHN CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB

SCHWAB, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, Ph.D., librarian of Yale University, is a name familiar to graduates of Yale. While he must have in mind the standard set by his family in past years, it is apparent that much of the success already obtained is due in large measure to that principle of thoroughness and determination which characterize the Teutonic scholars.

Among Professor Schwab's ancestors were Conrad Weiser of Germany, who settled in New York in 1710; Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, who was the head of the Lutheran church in Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century, and Gustav Schwab, a German poet and theologian who lived in 1792-1850. The one bearing the name of Gustav Schwab in this country was a merchant in New York, upright in all his dealings and with a love for books not second to that of his namesake. He held the position of school commissioner. His wife was Catherine Elizabeth von Post.

Their son, John Christopher Schwab, was born in Fordham Heights, Westchester County, New York, on April 1st, 1865. Endowed with a fine physique, his home training was of a kind to promote his future usefulness. While he found among his father's books and under his father's guidance the wherewithal to satisfy his craving for good reading, his mother's influence was being exerted with effect upon his spiritual and moral life. There was no attempt to force the young mind or to fix the channel of his thoughts. His favorite books were Emerson's "Essays" and Kant's "Philosophy," and for current history he read the *New York Journal of Commerce.* Fond of the classics and of the study of the weightier problems of history and science, he none the less has kept in close touch with the daily events in his own community and in the world at large. Humanity has furnished his chief text-book.

Having prepared for college in a private school in New York City, he entered Yale in 1882, where his studious habits and faculty for forceful reasoning won him preferment. He received the degree of B.A. in 1886 and that of M.A. in 1888. Fortunately he was able to indulge his desire for a still more thorough acquaintance with that branch of science which had most attracted him, and in 1887-1888, he took a course at Berlin University, and the next year at Göttingen University, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1889.

Returning to New Haven, for which city he had a deep affection, he was appointed an instructor in political economy in 1890, meanwhile continuing his studies by himself and also interesting himself keenly in the whole life of the University. In 1893 he was promoted to be assistant professor and in 1898 to a full professorship, and in 1905 to the librarianship of the University. Nor is it in the classroom alone that his work is appreciated; in the library, in the secretary's department, in the executive department, as on the occasion of the bicentennial celebration in 1901, he is of great assistance.

Naturally, a position like his for a man of his years, must command the most of his attention. Yet never does he allow himself to forget the world outside nor underestimate the value of association with that world. As evidence of this he served three years as an enlisted man in Company F, the "New Haven Grays," Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, as private and as corporal, and every duty, from that of policing camp to acting as colonel's orderly, was performed with absolute conscientiousness.

He has written "The History of New York Property Tax" (1890), and "The Confederate States of America" (1901), and is a contributor to historical magazines and reviews. He is corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and a member of the American Economical Association and of the Royal Economical Association of England. Since 1892 he has been editor of the *Yale Review.* Of social organizations he is a member of the Century Club of New York and of the Graduates' Club of New Haven.

In politics he was a Democrat till 1896, when he took exception to the party's free silver platform. A Protestant Episcopalian in faith, he is vestryman of Trinity Church, New Haven. His recreation he finds in gardening and walking.

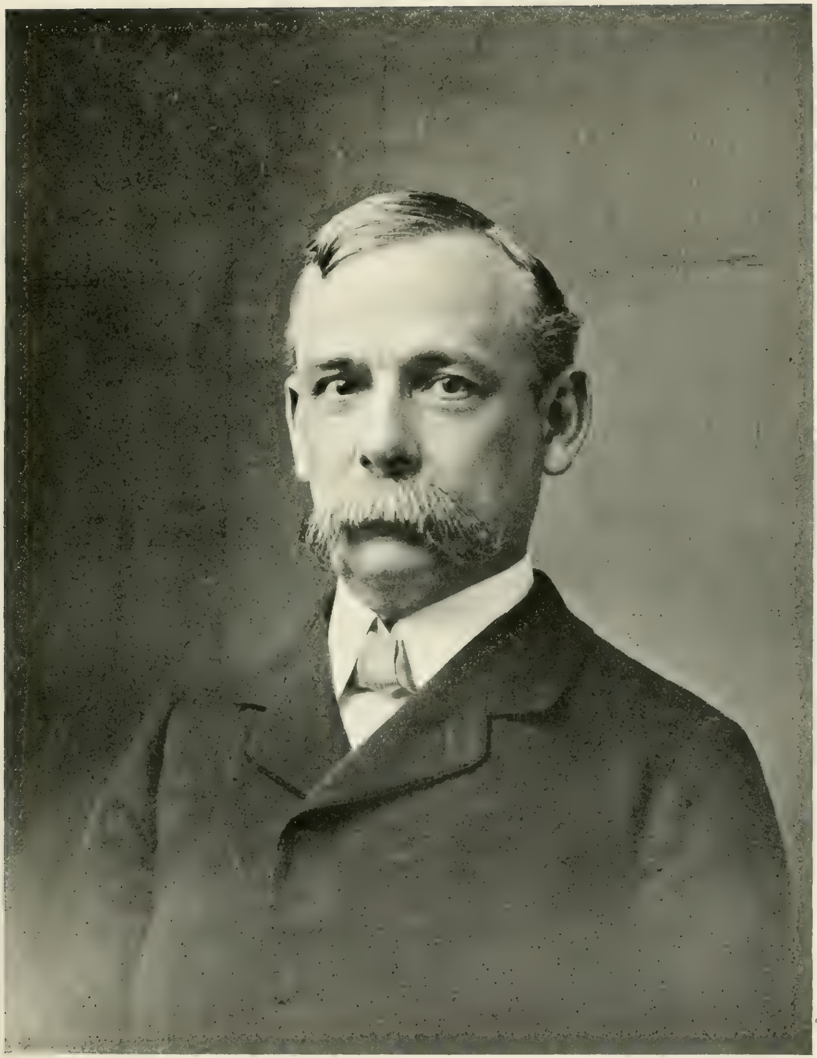
He married Miss Edith Aurelia Fisher of New Haven on October 5th, 1893. They have two children. Their residence is at No. 310 Prospect street, New Haven.

CHARLES S. TREADWAY

TREADWAY, CHARLES S., the late president of the Bristol National Bank and of several other of the principal business organizations of that town, was born in Bristol, Hartford County, Connecticut, January 24th, 1848. In his recent death the town of Bristol lost one of its most valuable and prominent citizens, a man who devoted his exceptional mental ability and keen business tact to the growth and improvement of the industries, public utilities, and institutions of his native town. Mr. Treadway's mother was Emily Candee, his father was Charles Treadway, a clock maker. The family lived in Bristol, where Mr. Treadway attended the common schools until he was twelve, when they removed to Winsted and thence to Waterbury, where he took a course in the High School.

At fifteen Mr. Treadway entered the Waterbury Clock Company to learn his father's trade, but he soon abandoned this course to accept a clerkship in the Waterbury Post Office. His diligence and faithfulness in this employment attracted attention and he was offered a position as office boy in the Waterbury National Bank, where the same personal characteristics won rapid promotions and he was appointed teller when he was but little past his majority. In 1870 he went with the late Andrew Terry to Lawrence, Kansas, where they established a bank with Mr. Terry as president and Mr. Treadway as secretary. Four years later, when the Bristol National Bank was organized, Mr. Treadway returned to Bristol as the cashier of the new institution, and remained in that position until 1899, when, upon the death of Mr. John H. Sessions, Sr., he became president, which position he held until his death, bringing it, through his energy and judgment, to the front ranks of financial corporations.

His conscientious and able solutions of municipal problems, his progressive ideas and his generous zeal in behalf of his fellow townsmen made Mr. Treadway a leader in many most important movements for the benefit of Bristol. In 1883 he set on foot the organization of the Bristol Water Company, of which he was first treasurer



and manager and subsequently, upon the death of Mr. J. H. Sessions, Jr., president as well. Through his well directed efforts and untiring attention to the details of the equipment of the plant the enterprise was a complete success, and the water supply is one of the best in the State. As soon as the Water Company was well established Mr. Treadway turned his attention to organizing the Bristol Electric Light Company, and a few years later he started the Bristol and Plainville Tramway Company, which absorbed the Electric Company and added to its functions the manufacturing of power and a steam heating plant. Mr. Treadway was the prime mover in bringing about this consolidation and in extending the branches of the original trolley lines. In 1895 Mr. Treadway was elected president of the Tramway Company and kept this position until his ill health in the last year of his life compelled his resignation. He was also treasurer of the Horton Mfg. Company, manufacturers of steel fishing rods, and president of the New Departure Manufacturing Company, a company which may well attribute its marvelously rapid growth in part to Mr. Treadway. He was vice-president of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, a director in the Blakesley Novelty Company, in the Bristol Press Publishing Company, and in the Southington National Bank, and at one time a director of the Waterbury *American*.

Though no man was ever more deeply and actively interested in the affairs of his town Mr. Treadway never sought public office. He represented Bristol in the General Assembly of 1882, and was treasurer of the borough of Bristol from 1893 to 1901. He was town treasurer for a number of years subsequent to 1887. He was a member of the board of directors of the Free Public Library from 1892 until his death, and treasurer of the first district school for a number of years. He was a member and generous supporter of the First Congregational Church of Bristol. Fraternally he was a member of Townsend Lodge I. O. O. F. of Waterbury and of Reliance Council, Royal Arcanum of Bristol. He was a member and at one time vice-president of the Farmington Country Club, and also a member of the Waterbury Club and the Bristol Business Men's Association.

In 1873 Mr. Treadway married Margaret Terry who died in 1880, leaving one son, Charles Terry Treadway, Treasurer of the New Departure Mfg. Company, who has inherited much of the business acumen and promises to be a worthy successor in many important positions of his late father. Mr. Treadway's second wife, Lucy Hurlburt Townsend, whom he married in 1884, survives him, as do two sons and a daughter born of this union.

After a long wasting illness Mr. Treadway's busy, useful and unselfish life was closed on January 27th, 1905, and on that day Bristol lost a loyal, self-sacrificing citizen, a man who achieved the highest success in business, who exerted a vital influence on the progress of his town and who was generally esteemed for his rare mental capacity and clean, honorable character. In comment on the loss to the community the Bristol *Press* said editorially: "He was one of those men of Connecticut's family of manufacturers whose enterprise reached beyond the wants of his own community and even of his own country, and by whose industry not only was his native town benefited, but the name "American" made stronger. He leaves behind him an example of straightforward, upright dealing in all business affairs. His words of kindly advice were most opportune as many in this community can testify. He has builded well and his works do live after him."

SAMUEL HOSMER CHITTENDEN

CHITTENDEN, SAMUEL HOSMER, retired civil engineer, of East River, Connecticut, was born in Madison, New Haven County, Connecticut, November 18th, 1845. He is descended from some of the early settlers of Guilford, Connecticut, the most distinguished of whom was William Chittenden, who came from England to Guilford in 1639, and was magistrate and deputy to the General Court. Nicholas Munger, another of his early ancestors, settled in Guilford in the first half of the seventeenth century. Samuel C. Chittenden, Mr. Chittenden's father, was a prosperous lumber dealer who was also engaged in the manufacture of sashes and blinds. Mr. Chittenden's mother, whose maiden name was Amanda A. Munger, was a woman of great strength of character and of a deeply religious nature. Her influence upon her son was very strong and controlling.

After a preparatory course at Guilford Institute and Lee's Academy, Madison, Mr. Chittenden entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he took his Civil Engineer's degree in 1868. He began work immediately as civil engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad and he was engaged in the construction of that road until 1876. He did a great deal of work, extending the railroad through the Indian country, and was commended highly for the rapidity and skill of his engineering. Later he was engaged on the Quinnipiack Bridge at Fair Haven, and he had many other important, contracts in the South, in Arizona, Mexico, and in Washington, D. C. He followed his calling until 1885, and since his retirement his time has been occupied with public interests and the writing of a number of valuable papers on engineering and kindred subjects.

In 1889 Mr. Chittenden was elected state senator, from 1890 to 1905 he was judge of probate for the town of Madison and town clerk of Madison from 1901 to 1905. He has always been a consistent and devoted Republican in his political views. During his senatorship he was chairman of the committees on humane institutions and new counties and county seats.

Mr. Chittenden has devoted his life to his calling and to the public offices which he has held. He has never married, and aside from membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers he has no fraternal or club ties. He chose his own career and has followed it with a singleness of purpose that has won the great measure of success that the combination of determination and skill deserves

CHARLES EDWIN SEARLS

SEARLS, CHARLES EDWIN, was born March 25th, 1846, in Pomfret, Windham County, Connecticut. A lawyer of prominence, he has taken an active part in the political and economic fortunes of the state. He was the son of Edwin Clark Searls and Caroline (Matthewson) Searls. His father, in early life, was a merchant, but later a broker in Wall Street, New York City, where his quickness of perception and promptness of execution made him a power. These qualities the son inherited and they have helped him greatly in his career.

Mr. Searls is a descendant of one Sello, who came from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror, and he is of the fifth generation from Robert Searls (or Searl) who came from Dorchester, England, and was admitted to the little community of Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 9th, 1662. On his mother's side he is a descendant of John Mathewson, who took up his residence in Providence, Rhode Island, in the year 1658. This same John Mathewson was a man of some note in the colonies in those stirring days, and was a deputy to the General Court of Rhode Island in 1680. Mr. Searls' great-grandfather, on the maternal side, was an intimate friend of the early national leaders of the Republic, although he held no public office. His grandfather, Darius Mathewson, was a leading man for many years in Windham County. He was a member of the General Assembly and of the Constitutional Convention in 1818.

The first four years of Mr. Searls' life were passed in Pomfret, Windham County, where his father carried on a general country store. The family then removed to Brooklyn, New York, and, after a residence of some time there, came back to Windham County, which place Mr. Searls has made his permanent home. He is a Yale man (1868), but the foundations of his education were laid in the Rawsonian Institute of Thompson, Connecticut, one of the well-known schools of the state. Deciding on the law as his profession, Mr. Searls entered the office of a lawyer and there worked and studied, branching out for himself as an attorney-at-law in 1870, selecting Putnam, Connecticut, as a field for his active, business life. His career in this profession is respected throughout the state.

He has held numerous offices of public honor and trust, being on the executive committee of the State Bar Association for several years, a member of the Local Council for Connecticut in the American Bar Association, and attorney under general retainer for many corporations. Mr. Searls was town clerk of Thompson in 1869, a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1871 and 1886, secretary of state for Connecticut from 1881 to 1882, and in 1903 he was elected to the office of state's attorney for Windham County, in which office he still remains. Mr. Searls has been a justice of the peace continuously from his majority to the present time. In politics he is an active Republican, and he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis in 1896.

While Mr. Searls is not a member of any church, he is at heart of the Congregational faith. In 1902 he was married to Sarah Alice Fell of Cambridge, Massachusetts, but no children have been born of this union. He finds his recreation " in a comfortable chair, with a good cigar," in the quietness of his home after the day's hurly-burly.

His personal preference caused him to select the law as his profession, and contact with men of affairs in the world has been a vigorous impetus for the best work of which he is capable. " The lives of public and great men, whether in church, state, or business affairs," next to the example of his mother's beautiful life, have influenced him greatly, both morally and spiritually.

Julius Twiss —

JULIUS TWISS

TWISS, JULIUS, lawyer and banker of New Haven, secretary and treasurer of the National Savings Bank of that city and a man of prominence in the business, municipal, fraternal, and religious affairs of his community, was born in Jolliette, Province of Quebec, Canada, April 18th, 1838. The earliest known ancestor of the family which Julius Twiss represents was without doubt William Twisse, a Teuton, who emigrated from Germany about 1500 and settled in Newbury, England, whose grandson, a graduate of Oxford College, known as Dr. William Twiss, was chaplain to Elizabeth, daughter of King James, and a "divine of great ability, learning, piety, and moderation." He died July, 1646. Daniel, Nathan, and Robert Twiss, undoubtedly the sons of Dr. William Twiss, came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, about 1650. By direct descent from one of the three brothers and through Thomas, Benjamin, and Joseph Twiss, all of Cheshire, Connecticut, came the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, whose name was also Joseph Twiss and who lived and died in Meriden, Connecticut. He was a member of a company known as the Corps of "Artificers" in the War of the Revolution and this company participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and others. His son, Russell Twiss, one of the first clock makers in the United States and Canada and maker of fanning mills as well, was the father of Julius Twiss and a man of energy and integrity. Mr. Twiss' mother was Permela Hall Twiss, a woman of many virtues and the highest influence. Through her Mr. Twiss is descended from John Hall who was born in England in 1605 and died in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1676. He was a fighter in the Pequot War and an original proprietor of Wallingford. His son, Samuel Hall, was four times a deputy to the General Court and was a prominent land owner and military man, and his son, John Hall, took an active part in the Indian Wars of that time and was several times a representative in the General Assembly. His son, Rev. Samuel Hall, graduated at

Yale in 1716, and was the first Pastor at Cheshire, Connecticut. His daughter, Abigail, married Rev. John Foote, whose son, Samuel Foote, became Governor of Connecticut and U. S. Senator, and his son, Andrew Hall Foote, was at one time Rear-Admiral of the U. S. Navy. John Hall, a brother of Rev. Samuel Hall, was the father of Lyman Hall, who graduated at Yale in 1747, and he became Governor of the State of Georgia, a representative in Congress and one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence for that State. Brenton Hall, a son of Rev. Samuel Hall, was a large landed proprietor in the eastern part of Meriden, and he was very active in getting that town set off from Wallingford, and was its first representative in the General Assembly. His son was Augustus Hall, the father of Permela (Hall) Twiss.

The present representative of this long line of worthy ancestors, Julius Twiss, lived in Canada until he was sixteen years old, when, after his father's death, he came to Meriden, Connecticut, and was first employed as a clerk in the post office in that town, his uncle, Hiram Hall, being the postmaster. He was a delicate lad, but possessed by a strong desire to learn and to get ahead in the world, he acquired a thorough education in defiance of all obstacles. He was greatly interested in historical works, the best English novels and religious works. The Bible was his best loved book and Johnson, and other writers of his stamp, his favorite authors. Young Mr. Twiss left Meriden in a short time to enter the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven to prepare for Yale College, where he was graduated with the class of 1863 and then entered the Yale Law School, where he received his LL.B. degree in 1865.

In September of the year of his graduation from law school Mr. Twiss opened an office as practicing attorney on Church street, New Haven, and he continued in the active practice of law with gratifying success until 1894. In 1866 he became a member of the Common Council of New Haven and served in that capacity at various times for over eight years. From 1869 to 1872 he was clerk of the New Haven City Court and in 1882 he was appointed a member of the Tax Commission. From 1866 to 1869 he was an active member of the New Haven Grays, a local military company, and he is now a member of the Veteran Grays. He has been candidate for the office of judge of probate several times, but always when the opposition party has been successful. From June, 1872, to February, 1882, there were brought before him for trial as justice of the peace eighteen hundred and thirty civil cases. He declined to serve longer in that office.

Mr. Twiss is a Republican, but does not hesitate to vote independently in accordance with his conscience. He is very active and prominent in Masonic matters, having been treasurer of Hiram Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M., for three years, Master of Lodge one year and a trustee since 1880. He was a director of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association of Connecticut for several years and is a member of the New Haven Commandery of Knights Templar. In religious and philanthropic interests he has been equally active. Since 1880 he has been a member of the Society's Committee of the Calvary Baptist Ecclesiastical Society and he has been a member of the executive committee of the New Haven Baptist Union since 1893 and is now its president. He has been a director of the Organized Charities since 1898 and a member of the board of managers of the Calvary Industrial Home since its organization. He is also a member of the Young Men's Republican Club, the New Haven Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club and the Yale Graduates' Club, all of New Haven. He has never married.

In March, 1894, Mr. Twiss was made secretary and treasurer of the National Savings Bank of New Haven and the business of the bank has so increased and the duties and responsibilities of his position have so absorbed his time, that he has given up the practice of law. Mr. Twiss says that his successes and failures have been those of the average American of today and that his boyhood's "desire to get ahead" has been his chief incentive to success. He says, "For the young man of average ability I would say that true success can ordinarily be secured by diligence, honesty, close application to one's vocation, correct habits, economy, judgment in investments and belief in and practice of the principles of Christianity."

COLONEL JEROME TOURTELLOTTE

TOURTELLOTTE, JEROME, Civil War veteran, former member of Legislature, and at present treasurer of the Putnam Savings Bank, was born in Thompson, Windham County, Connecticut, June 11th, 1837, the son of Joseph Davison Tourtellotte and Diana Munyan Tourtellotte. His father was a shoemaker and farmer, whom he describes as a man of " robust health and easy good nature," and who was assessor and selectman in the town of Putnam. Colonel Tourtellotte's mother was a woman of strong intellect and an uplifting character, whose influence was strongly for his good in every way. Going farther back in the study of the Colonel's ancestors one finds his descent traceable from Abraham Tourtellotte, who came to Boston from Bordeaux, France, in 1687 on the ship " Friendship " and married Marie Bernon, daughter of Gabriel Bernon of Roxbury, Massachusetts. This Gabriel Bernon was a French Huguenot and a very influential man in the affairs of both church and state in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. On the maternal side Colonel Tourtellotte is descended from Edward Munyan, who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in early colonial days, from Deacon Thomas Dike, a soldier in the Revolution, and from Anthony Dix, who came to Plymouth in 1623.

Inheriting his father's vigorous constitution the boy Jerome Tourtellotte was as " hardy, sound and sappy " as a young oak. He enjoyed hard work and found plenty of it to do, for he was taught to hoe his row as soon as he could handle a hoe. These early formed habits of industry kept him out of mischief and have proved a lifelong benefit. He was a great reader and, although the family library was limited, he learned to know many great books. Aristotle's works made a lasting impression, but his strongest inclinations led him to read fiction more than anything else, a fact for which he is still regretful. His education was limited in both quality and quantity, for it was confined to that afforded within the walls of a " little red school house " and was acquired only through the winter terms and until he was fifteen years old. His father gave him his time when he was but sixteen years old and he set up for himself as a shoe-maker in Putnam, his native town. He followed this trade because it was the first opportunity that was offered him and he did not find the work distasteful. His success at it came through "patient plodding and industry" and was as great in measure as it was deserved.

In 1861, upon the outbreak of the Rebellion, Mr. Tourtellotte enlisted as a volunteer soldier and served from April 22, 1861, until August 7, 1861, as a private in Company B, 2nd Volunteer Infantry, Connecticut. His brave and capable service won speedy promotions and he became first lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant colonel of the 7th Connecticut Volunteers, experiencing many dangers and serving with distinction. He participated in the Battle of Bull Run and was wounded and taken prisoner at the assault on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C. He was mustered out in August, 1865, and immediately became interested in manufacturing. From 1866 to 1873 he was outside superintendent of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company of Cranston, R. I. At the end of that time he returned to Putnam, and the following year, 1874, he married Eliza Emily Husband, by whom he has had three sons, Leroy E., born January 20, 1877; Arthur, born October 30, 1881, and Harry, born December 14, 1884, all of whom are now living. In 1875 and again in 1880 he was elected representative from Putnam to the State Legislature by the Republican party to which he has been a royal adherent since he cast his first vote for President Lincoln. In 1880 Col. Tourtellotte became treasurer of the Putnam Savings Bank and he still holds this office.

He is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Masonic fraternity. He considers good habits and hard work the safest insurance against failure in life as well as the best means of securing bodily welfare. He also advises the best possible education and the cultivation of "charity and fairness towards one's neighbors and associates" and adds — "seek labor and avoid labor unions."

JAMES FRANKLIN BROWN

BROWN, COL. JAMES FRANKLIN, veteran officer of the Civil War, public man, and retired merchant, of North Stonington, New London County, Connecticut, was born there January 10th, 1836, the son of George Coggeshall Brown and Sarah Ann Stanton Brown. His father was a trader who also engaged in farming in his latter days, and who was notary public and the incumbent of several other local offices. George C. Brown left his son a heritage of industry, integrity and good judgment that was increased by the spiritual and intellectual inspiration of his mother's character. A more extended tracing of Col. Brown's ancestry reveals personages of parallel worth and interest, for he is descended from Thomas Stanton, the Indian interpreter, who came from Lancashire, England to Stonington, in 1639, and from Gen. Joseph Stanton, who commanded the Rhode Island troops in the Revolution and was representative and senator in Congress after the War.

Physically robust and mentally studious, James F. Brown gave promise in early boyhood of broad capabilities and "all-around" development in manhood and each step in his career has evidenced the fulfilment of that promise. His boyhood days on his father's farm were busy and profitable ones, for much of the lighter labor of the farm and especially of caring for the live stock fell to his share. He was taught to feel a personal interest and responsibility in the work and rewarded by a fitting share in the profits and this arrangement promoted habits of forethought, industry and economy. His taste in reading inclined particularly to history and biography which formed the "staple of his early reading" until his college preparation was begun. After completing preparatory courses in the schools of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and at Wilton and Stonington, Connecticut, he entered Yale University, where he took his B.A. degree in 1862 and was given the honorary degree of M.A. in 1865. He did not, however, wait for the full equipment of a college education before beginning active work in life, for in 1855 and 1856 he taught school for three terms.

There was no question in the mind of a brave, patriotic and earnest young man who graduated from a northern college in the memorable year of 1862 as to what course he would pursue and, in August following his graduation from Yale, James F. Brown went to the front as captain of Co. G, Twenty-first Connecticut Infantry. He was in service until June 16th, 1865, and received constant and rapid promotion from captain to major, to lieutenant-colonel, to colonel, and he also commanded a brigade for some time in the siege of Richmond. His highly creditable military service received tangible appreciation in a set of resolutions expressing the gratitude of the General Assembly of Connecticut.

As soon as the War was ended Col. Brown established himself in the wholesale grocery and naval supply busness in Savannah, Georgia, and he remained in this business until 1878, since when he has resided in North Stonington, the home of his youth. His later life has been occupied with public duties and offices, many of which have been entrusted to him. He has been school visitor and justice of the peace for many years. In 1886 and again in 1889 he was a member of the House and during the latter session he was chairman of the committee on railroads. In 1902 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Since 1895 he has been a member of the Board of Agriculture and since 1900 he has been secretary of that board. In politics he holds the views of the Republican party to which he has always given active loyalty. His religious connections are with the Congregational Church. He has always maintained the vigorous habits of his youth and throughout his manhood has found in horseback riding, hunting and fishing his most congenial and helpful recreation.

Col. Brown's marriage took place in October, 1868, and his wife's maiden name was Harriet Almy Greene. Their five children are all living: Bessie A., James F., Jr., Harriet E., Myra L., and Helen G.

JOHN BIRGE

BIRGE, HON. JOHN, former State Senator, and late president of the N. L. Birge & Sons Company of Bristol, Connecticut, was a lifelong resident of that city. He was born in the Birge homestead in Bristol, August 25th, 1853, and the accident which caused his death on October 20th, 1905, occurred within sight of the house in which he was born. He was a descendant of Richard Birge, a pioneer settler of Windsor, Connecticut, and the grandson of John Birge, a captain in the war of 1812 and a prominent factor in the military, civil and religious affairs of his day. Mr. Birge's father was Nathan L. Birge, founder of the Bristol Knitting Company and of N. L. Birge and Sons, a member of the school board for many years, vice-president of the Bristol National Bank and president of the Bristol Water Company. Mr. Birge's mother was Adeline Smith, through whom he was descended from Thomas Hooker, George Smith of the New Haven Colony of 1638, William Smith, a pioneer settler of Huntington, Long Island, and Theophilus Smith, a Revolutionary soldier. Another ancestor, Samuel Terry, made and put in place the great wooden clock in the steeple of the Congregational Church of Bristol.

When a very young boy Mr. Birge determined upon a business career. He was educated in the Bristol common schools and at the academy at Lake Forest, Illinois. In 1882 he entered into partnership with his father in the extensive knitted goods business and when his father died, in 1899, the firm became the N. L. Birge and Sons Company and Mr. Birge was president and general manager of the company from that time until his death in 1905. He succeeded his father as a director in the First National Bank of Bristol and as a leader in public affairs. He was an organizer and promoter of the Bristol Volunteer Fire Department and secretary of the board of fire commissioners. He took a lively interest in politics and was a devoted Republican. He represented his district in the state senate in 1894 and was chairman of the committee on manufactures.

John Birge

He was a member of the Republican state central committee and chairman of the town committee for several years. He was a leading figure in the Young Men's Republican Club of Bristol, in the Bristol Men's Association and a member of the First Congregational Church.

In a study of Mr. Birge's character we find the foundation of his success in life. He was a man of great sincerity and integrity, cheerful disposition and rare judgment. He loved nature, children and home life and was always a friend of the weak and oppressed. On June 22d, 1874, Mr. Birge married M. Antoinette Root, a daughter of Samuel E. Root of Bristol. She died April 25th, 1891, leaving four children: Adeline, born August 16th, 1875, is the wife of Roger S. Newell of Bristol; Nathan Root, born June 16th, 1877, married Bertha Haight of Schenectady, New York; Marguerite, born April 22d, 1886; John Kingsley, born March 4th, 1888. On February 1st, 1893, Senator Birge married Matilda Louise, a daughter of John Sayles Smith of Willimantic, Connecticut. His death was caused by a shocking accident in which he was thrown from his carriage while driving home from business at noon, and in the fatality which resulted Bristol lost not only a prosperous and important business leader, but a patriotic and admirable citizen.

SAMUEL LEWIS PENFIELD

PENFIELD, SAMUEL LEWIS, late professor of mineralogy in the Sheffield Scienitfic School, Yale University, was a descendant of Samuel Penfield, an Englishman who came to Fairfield, Connecticut, about the middle of the eighteenth century. George Hoyt Penfield was engaged in the freight and passenger business of the Hudson River steamboats, devoting himself thoroughly to his work. He married Miss Ann Augusta Cheeseman.

Their son, Samuel Lewis Penfield, was born in Catskill, Greene County, N. Y., on January 16th, 1856. He developed into a sturdy youth, fond of the village sports and also of carpentering, of doing odd jobs around the house and of caring for the garden. But his particular desire was to investigate the mountains and rocks about the old town, and then to understand better the meaning there is in the rocks and stones for him who will seek it patiently. Not everything was as he could wish for the prosecution of the higher studies he had in mind, yet there was everything to encourage him in the warm interest of his parents, who thought also of his welfare in other paths than that of learning. Particularly strong was his mother's influence upon both his intellectual and moral being.

It was a happy day for him when, on entering Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., he believed he was well on the road to the education he desired. In 1877, he had received the degree of Ph. B. at the Sheffield Scientific School. His attainments won him the position of assistant in the chemical laboratory of the school immediately upon graduation, where he continued until 1879, when he was appointed assistant in his favorite science of mineralogy.

The winter of 1880-1881, he studied chemistry at Strasburg University, and returning to Yale was appointed instructor in mineralogy, in 1881. In 1884, he took a course in crystallography at Heidelberg University, but came back to New Haven and continued with his classes as instructor. In 1888 he was appointed assistant professor, and in 1893 professor of mineralogy. He received the degree of M. A. from his Alma Mater in 1896 and of LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin, in recognition of his valuable work in 1904.

The professor died August 12th, 1906, at Woodstock, Connecticut, where he had been spending the summer. Few names are more familiar than Professor Penfield's in the world of mineralogy, and particularly to the readers of the "*American Journal of Science and Art*," since 1877, to which he contributed a number of scientific articles on chemistry, mineralogy, and crystallography. The student laboratory in Kirtland Hall was built under his direct supervision and according to his plans. An obituary in the "*Yale Alumni Weekly*" says of him: "As an investigator, Professor Penfield far surpassed all others in the science of mineralogy in both the extent and importance of his investigations. As a teacher he possessed the rare faculty of directing and inspiring investigation among those about him." Books of his are: "Determinative Mineralogy and Blowpipe Analysis," 1898, and "Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrography from the Laboratories of the Sheffield Scientific School"—published as one of the Yale Bicentennial Series.

He was an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1893; foreign correspondent of the Geological Society of London, 1896; member of the National Academy of Sciences of America, 1900; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1902; corresponding member Der Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, 1902; member of Videnskabs Seleskabet Christiana, 1902; Geologiska Föreningen, Stockholm, 1903, and foreign member of the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain, 1903. In college he belonged to the Berzelius Society and he was a member of the Graduates' Club of New Haven.

His religious faith was Congregational. In politics, he voted according to what he believed was best in either party.

He married Miss Grace Chapman, of Albany, New York, on January 26th, 1897. Their home was at No. 239 Edwards street, New Haven.

It is said of him: "By the death of Professor Penfield, Yale loses one of the most famous men she has ever produced. He was undoubtedly the foremost mineralogist in the United States and a man of international fame."

EDWIN LEWIS SCOFIELD

SCOFIELD, EDWIN LEWIS, lawyer, legislator, former mayor, and bank director, of Stamford, was born in the town of Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, June 18th, 1852. His father, Erastus E. Scofield, was a son of Edwin and Eliza (Brown) Scofield, and a descendant from Daniel Scofield, who came from England with the original New England colonists about 1638, and settled in Stamford about 1640. Erastus E. Scofield was a merchant, first selectman, and prominent townsman of Stamford, esteemed for his sturdy character and strong religious convictions. He married Jane A. Waterbury, a widow, of Poundridge, N. Y.

Edwin Lewis Scofield was brought up in the village of Stamford, where he helped, even at an early age, to support the family by manual work, and he thus came to know the value of labor from experience, at an impressionable age. His mother exerted an excellent influence over his intellectual, moral, and spiritual life. His school training was received from private teachers and was so arranged as not to interfere with his daily work as a bread-winner. When eighteen years of age, he entered a law office in Stamford as clerk and student, and in 1873 took a year's course in the study of law at Columbia University Law School.

He was admitted to the bar in 1873, thus carrying out a long-cherished, youthful ambition to become a lawyer. His home influence had aided this ambition, and his early companionship and contact with men in public life strengthened it.

He is a Republican in politics and has served his native state and city as a representative in the State Legislature in 1881; state senator, 1882 and 1883; State Building and Loan Commissioner, 1896 and 1897; mayor of the city of Stamford for two terms, 1896-1897; State Insurance Commissioner for three years, 1898-1900. His business and financial obligations were discharged through service as a director in the Greenwich Trust, Loan, and Deposit Company; in the First National Bank of Stamford; in the Provident

Savings Life Assurance Society, from 1901; as president of the Crestwood Company, Yonkers, New York, from 1902; and as secretary of the Stamford Hospital for ten years, 1895-1905, and as vice-president since 1905.

He was married October 15th, 1879, to Annie W. Candee, daughter of Julius and Evalina (Weed) Candee of New York, and they have one child, Edwin L., Jr., born August 22nd, 1887.

His church home is with the Congregational denomination. His recreation is found in the game of golf, which affords amusement, exercise, and relaxation. His club affiliations include the Republican Club of New York City, the Suburban Club of Stamford, the Stamford Yacht Club, and the Wee Burn Golf Club of Noroton.

From his own experience and knowledge he gathered these facts, which he promulgates for the benefit of young men of like environments and advantages: "I have succeeded to the maximum of my deserts, and I can only say that what success I have attained in life has been brought about by hard and persistent labor. Every young man should appreciate the value of labor, and should not only work himself, but should show the advantages of work to others."

HENRY GLEASON NEWTON

NEWTON, HENRY GLEASON, one of Connecticut's ablest lawyers, former State representative, writer, and a leader in the religious, business, and public life of New Haven, was born in Durham, Middlesex County, Connecticut, June 5th, 1843. He comes of a long line of illustrious ancestors, the first of whom to come to America was Roger Newton, who emigrated from Cambridge, England, in 1638, and in 1645 was ordained the first minister of the church in Farmington. Mr. Newton's ancestry embraces the following distinguished men: Thomas Hooker, first minister of Hartford, John Talcott, an early State Treasurer of Connecticut, who held that office for twenty-six years; Governor Thomas Wells; Deacon Richard Platt, ancestor of the two senators of that name; Thomas Buckingham, ancestor of Governor William Buckingham; Sergeant John Plympton, one of the settlers of Deerfield, Massachusetts, who was burned by the Indians in 1677; Nathaniel Sutliff, of the same town, who was also burned; Major Matthew Mitchell, who fought in the Pequot War; John Parmelee of Guilford, who came over with Whitfield; Samuel Newton, a Captain in King Philip's War; Miles Merwin, a lieutenant in the French and Indian War, and Burwell and Abner Newton, soldiers in the Revolution.

The parents of Henry Gleason Newton were Gaylord and Nancy Maria Merwin Newton. The father was a farmer, who taught in the district school in the winter, was a captain in the militia, selectman and assessor, and for forty years a deacon in the First Congregational Church in Durham. The mother was a woman of good education and strong intellect, who was earnest and faithful in all duties, particularly those of church and home. She died when her son was but thirteen years old, but not before she had imparted to him studious habits and literary tastes. The books which were his most influential reading in boyhood were Prescott's History of Mexico, Pilgrim's Progress, the Star Papers, and Dr. Bacon's articles in the New York *Independent.* The Quarry District School and the Academy of Durham furnished

Henry C. Newton

Henry Newton's preliminary education. He entered Wesleyan University with the class of 1865, but his health failed repeatedly, and he did not graduate until 1870. In the mean time he taught school in and near Durham and worked on his father's farm. While in college he became a member of the Eclectic Fraternity and of the Wesleyan Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. After completing the academic course at Wesleyan, Mr. Newton entered Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1872 as valedictorian of his class and took prizes for the best common law and civil law essays.

As soon as his professional education was completed Mr. Newton began the practice of law in New Haven, and he has worked at his profession in that city continuously since that time. His success has been rapid and full in measure, and he is now one of the foremost lawyers in the State. He has been attorney for C. Cowles & Company, for the Yale National Bank of New Haven, for Brown Brothers of New York, and for William Jennings Bryan in the matter of the Bennett will. He has conducted many cases in the Supreme Court. He assisted in the most extensive revision of the "Civil Officer," and wrote the chapter on probate law contained in that work. Since the passing of the bankruptcy law in 1898, he has been referee in bankruptcy. He is the author of the article on bankruptcy in the Encyclopedia Brittanica, and of the history of Durham in the "History of Middlesex County." He is a member of the American Bar Association.

In public affairs Mr. Newton has always been active, giving his services unselfishly, and always endeavoring to "help the right side." He is loyal to the Republican party in politics. In 1885 he represented Durham in the General Assembly, and was house chairman of the judiciary committee during that session. In 1886 he was reelected to the General Assembly by one vote. He claimed a miscount, contested his own election as attorney for his competitor and succeeded in having himself unseated and his opponent seated at the opening of the second day of the session, the shortest time on record. In 1895 he represented New Haven in the Legislature and was chairman of the committee on humane institutions. He obtained the passage of a bill for a State reformatory and secured the adoption of a number of important laws which still survive.

In religion Mr. Newton is an earnest Congregationalist, having been active in Plymouth Church and Sunday School of New Haven for over thirty years, and a deacon in the Congregational Church in Durham since 1858. He has been chairman of the board of directors of the City Missionary Association of New Haven since its organization and he is a director and trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association of New Haven. For many years Mr. Newton was chairman of the committee on moral legislation of the General Conference of Congregational Churches of Connecticut.

In addition to his professional, political, and religious activities Mr. Newton is a trustee of the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Middletown, a director in the Yale National Bank of New Haven, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Graduates' and Union League Clubs of New Haven. Mrs. Newton was Sarah Allen Baldwin, M.D., of Cromwell, Connecticut, whom he married September 11th, 1885. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Newton.

JOSEPH LOOMIS BARTLETT

BARTLETT, JOSEPH LOOMIS, farmer and tobacco dealer and a leader in the town affairs of Simsbury, Connecticut, was born in East Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut, March 11th, 1835, the son of Joseph S. and Emeline Strong Bartlett. His first ancestor in America was Robert Bartlett, who came from England to Boston in 1632 and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Robert Bartlett moved to Hartford with Hooker's band in 1639 and was made first selectman there. In 1655 he removed to Northampton, where he was made first selectman, and was killed there by the Indians in King Philip's War in 1676. Tracing his ancestry still farther back Mr. Bartlett is descended from Adam Bartelot, a Norman who came to England with William the Conqueror and founded the English branch of the family. Joseph S. Bartlett, Mr. Bartlett's father, was a farmer by occupation and a man of integrity and honesty, who held many civil offices of importance in East Windsor and Simsbury and was in command of the 25th Regiment, Connecticut Militia.

In boyhood Joseph Bartlett was strong and healthy, and, as he was brought up on his father's farm, his early days were busy with the usual tasks that make up farm life. He had plenty to occupy his mind and employ his hands, and the habits of "thinking and doing" were firmly established. There were many obstacles in the way of his acquiring an education, but he was successful in overcoming them and in addition to the district school he studied at the select schools of Simsbury, the Connecticut Literary Institute, and Wilbraham Academy. He enjoyed all kinds of instructive reading and was keenly interested in history and the biographies of great men. His first work after leaving school was teaching, which he engaged in for several years, working on the farm in the summer months.

Since 1859 Mr. Bartlett has been extensively interested in general farming and tobacco raising, packing, and selling, and he has been a most successful and model farmer. In connection with his farm he has a large dairy and cider mill and many acres of tobacco land. Although he is a farmer on a large scale he has found time for many public interests and services. When he was but twenty-one he was elected a member of the board of school visitors and appointed acting school visitor by the board, which position he held twelve successive years. In 1869 he was elected judge of probate and held this position three terms. In 1875 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Hartford County and served six years. For seven years he was treasurer of the town school committee and he has always been actively interested in all educational matters. In 1901 he was Simsbury's delegate to the Constitutional Convention and answered every call during its session. He has always voted the regular Democratic ticket and been a leader of that political party.

Mrs. Bartlett's maiden name was Ellen Maria Weston. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett were married in 1858 and they have five children living, though ten have been born to them. The names of the children living are: Joseph L., Jr., Mrs. Mary J. Cheseboro, Mrs. Emeline S. Spires, Mrs. Isabella White, and John. The family home is in Simsbury.

Edward B. Dunbar

EDWARD BUTLER DUNBAR

DUNBAR, EDWARD BUTLER, president of the Bristol National Bank, former state senator, and the head of the manufacturing firm of Dunbar Brothers of Bristol, Hartford County, Connecticut, was born in that town, November 1st, 1842. The Dunbar family is a very old one of Scottish extraction, and takes its name from the ancient Scottish city of Dunbar. Robert Dunbar, who started the American branch of the family, came from Scotland to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1655. He was succeeded by three John Dunbars, the last of whom, born in 1724, had five sons who fought in the Revolution. One of these sons, Miles Dunbar, was the great-grandfather of Edward Butler Dunbar, and his son Butler Dunbar, Mr. Dunbar's grandfather, was a musician in the War of 1812 under John Buckingham, and later settled in Bristol and became engaged in the clock business. His son, Mr. Dunbar's father, also lived in Bristol and was a manufacturer of clock springs and trimmings. He was a man of great honesty and industry, and a zealous promoter of all public affairs. He was instrumental in the erection of the town hall of Bristol and in organizing a fire department there. He represented Bristol in the General Assembly in 1862. Mr. Dunbar's mother was Julia Warner of Farmington.

Mr. Dunbar spent the years of his youth in Bristol and was educated in the common schools there, supplementing that training later at the Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. At the age of seventeen he went to New York to be assistant manager of the hoop-skirt factory of Dunbar and Barnes, in which his father had been a partner, and in two years became head manager of that business. Three years later fashion's decree abolished the hoop-skirt and the business was abandoned. Mr. Dunbar then returned to Bristol and entered the firm of Dunbar Brothers, manufacturers of clock springs, started by his father and carried on so successfully by the "Brothers" of this generation. From its crude and primitive beginning the business has developed into a most flourishing and advanced industry, turning out many millions of delicate springs annually.

In public spirit and activity as well as in business Mr. Dunbar has been truly "his father's son." He has worked steadily for the improvement of the fire department which his father organized, and during his long chairmanship of the Board of Fire Commissioners he has done much to increase the efficiency of that department. Mr. Dunbar has always taken a keen interest in the advancement of education, and, as chairman of the Bristol High School Committee, he has helped that school become one of the best in the State.

Since his first vote Mr. Dunbar has been a staunch and active Democrat, and he has held many offices in the gift of his party. For twenty years he was a member of the Democratic Town Committee and its chairman for six years. He represented his town in the General Assembly in 1869 and again in 1881. In 1884 he was elected state senator and re-elected in 1886. He has been a capable chairman of many important public and municipal committees. Mr. Dunbar understands well the standpoint of the laboring man and has always worked sympathetically for the laboring man's best interest, as his worthy stand on the child labor question showed.

In addition to his other positions and interests Mr. Dunbar is vice-president of the Bristol Savings Bank, vice-president of the Board of Trade of Bristol, and of the Free Public Library Board. Fraternally Mr. Dunbar is a member of Reliance Council No. 753 Royal Arcanum. In creed Mr. Dunbar is a Congregationalist, and he has been chairman of the committee of the society of the Congregational Church. For four years he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bristol.

On December 23d, 1875, Mr. Dunbar married Alice Giddings of Bristol. They have had three children, two of whom, a daughter and a son, are now living. Mr. Dunbar died at his home, May 9th, 1907.

LOUIS VALENTINE PIRSSON

PIRSSON, PROFESSOR LOUIS VALENTINE, M.A., of Yale University, is the son of Francis M. Pirsson, a New York business man, and Louise Butt Pirsson. His great-grandfather, William Pirsson, came from Chelmsford, England, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and settled in New York City.

Louis Valentine Pirsson was born on November 3d, 1860, in New York City, and the fact that in childhood he was rather delicate caused his family to send him into the country to live, and there, while he was building up a good physique, he acquired unconsciously a taste for nature, and natural science in particular.

After studying at Amenia Seminary, Amenia, N. Y., and at South Berkshire Institute at New Marlboro, Mass., he entered the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, where he was graduated in 1882. He continued his studies in the graduate course here and at the University of Heidelberg in Germany, and the University of Paris. Yale conferred upon him the degree of M.A. in 1902.

The year after his graduation, in 1883, he was appointed assistant in the chemical laboratory of Sheffield Scientific School. After two years he was appointed instructor. In 1889 he went to the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute as assistant professor in analytical chemistry and for two years thereafter he was assistant in the United States Geological Survey. From 1892 to 1894 he was instructor in lithology and geology, assistant professor in inorganic geology from 1894 to 1897, and since 1897 professor of physical geology at Sheffield Scientific School.

His work for the United States Geological Survey has been of much importance. From 1895 to 1904 he was assistant geologist and special expert and he has been geologist since 1904. He is a specialist in petrography, and the publications of his many investigations in that field have been received with great interest by the scientific world.

Among his other writings are: "Classifications of Igneous

Rocks" (part author), 1903; many memoirs on the geology and petrography of the Castle, Little Belt, Highwood, Judith, Little Rocky, and Bearpaw Mountains in Montana, published by the United States Geological Survey, and other papers on geological subjects published in scientific journals and in the proceedings of societies.

He is a member of the geological societies of America, of Stockholm, and of Washington; of the Connecticut Academy of Science, of the Washington Academy of Science, of the Sigma Xi Society, and of the Graduates' Club and the Country Club of New Haven. Also he was a member of the Committee of the International Congress of Geologists which convened in Paris in 1903, and is assistant editor of the *American Journal of Science,* New Haven.

A Republican in politics, he is a man of independent ideas rather than a partisan. He attends the Congregational Church. For recreation he indulges in out-of-door sports and in geological studies of nature.

His wife is Eliza Trumbull Brush, daughter of Director George J. Brush of Sheffield Scientific School, whom he married on May 17th, 1902. Their home is at 41 Trumbull street, New Haven.

BENJAMIN RHODES STILLMAN

STILLMAN, BENJAMIN RHODES, secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford and one of the most prominent and able fire insurance underwriters in New England, was born in the town of Adams, Jefferson County, New York, March 31st, 1852, the son of Benjamin Franklin Stillman, a merchant, and Sarah Rhodes Stillman. He is descended from George Stillman, who came from Steeple-Ashton, England, to America in 1635. Mr. Stillman lost his father in early boyhood and he set to work at an early age to take his father's place in supporting the family. He was a healthy, ambitious boy who preferred starting early in business to the college career his mother desired for him, so that although he fitted for college at the Oswego High School and passed the entrance examinations for Hamilton College he never entered that institution. In 1868 he became a clerk for Mollison & Hastings, insurance agents, millers, and vessel owners at Oswego, New York, thus beginning to earn his living at the age of fifteen. He won this first position in a competitive examination and held it for three years, at the end of which he was offered an interest in the insurance branch of the business with which he was identified two years longer. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Stillman founded the firm of Shepard & Stillman, insurance agents, which he maintained until he was appointed special agent of the Watertown Fire Insurance Company in 1877 which involved his removal to New York City. Later he returned to their home office in Watertown, New York, where he assisted in negotiations which resulted in the sale of the company to the Sun Fire Office of London, of which he became assistant general agent in 1882.

In 1883 Mr. Stillman moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, to become general agent at the home office of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company and remained there until 1890, when he resigned to become secretary of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company of New York City. He soon realized that any other business than insurance was uncongenial, secured release from his contract and became, in 1891, assistant secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. In 1900 he was made secretary of this company and still fills the position. In 1889 Mr. Stillman was president of the New England Fire Insurance Exchange, he was an organizer and original trustee of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, a member of the committee of organization of the New England Bureau of United Inspection and one of the original directors of the Insurance Club of Boston. His experience in fire underwriting has been a very large and valuable one and his part in making the history of fire insurance in New England has been in due proportion.

Mr. Stillman has always voted the Republican ticket, though he has been too busy to hold political office. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Republican Club of Hartford, the Country Club of Farmington, the New England Insurance Exchange, and the Insurance Club of Boston. In October, 1880, Mr. Stillman married Jennie Louise Whitney of Oswego, New York. They have had two children, Daisy Gilbert, now the wife of George M. Holbrook of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Cyrus Whitney, who died at the age of nine years.

Andrew B Hensley

ANDREW B. HENDRYX

HENDRYX, ANDREW B., president of the Andrew B. Hendryx (Manufacturing) Company, was born in Southbury, New Haven County, Connecticut, on April 7th, 1834. His mother was Rosette Booth, a woman of great force of character, and his father was Wilson E. Hendryx, a manufacturer and inventor, a man of rigid religious principles and genial disposition. On his mother's side Mr. Hendryx is descended from Richard Booth, who came from England and settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1640. He is also descended from Michael Han, who came from Germany to Newtown, Connecticut, in 1752. Another of Mr. Hendryx's ancestors, William Hendricks, was governor of Indiana in 1822, and was three times a representative in Congress and twice a senator. Mr. Hendryx is also related to Thomas Andrews Hendricks, who was Vice-President of the United States from 1884-88.

As a boy Mr. Hendryx was robust and active, and his rugged constitution and life in the country made him naturally industrious. From the first he evinced decided mechanical genius and an investigating turn of mind. He read mechanical works with especial interest and took great pleasure in the study of mechanical drawing. He was obliged to work the greater part of the time, and he deems this to have been the best possible preparation for his later business life. At eleven he began to support himself and after that he never attended school in the daytime, though he studied at night school until he was twenty-five. At twenty-three he was in charge of one of the largest machine shops in New York City. At thirty he started the paper-box business in Ansonia, Conn. Five years later he started the brass bird-cage business in Ansonia, which was later moved to New Haven. This company is now the Andrew B. Hendryx Company, of which Mr. Hendryx is the president. Much of the company's success is due to his many patented inventions and improved methods of manufacture.

On October 19th, 1857, Mr. Hendryx was married to Mary A. Hotchkiss. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hendryx, but three of whom are now living, Mrs. George T. Doolittle of Spokane, Washington; Mrs. John H. Klock, and Nathan W. Hendryx, of New Haven. Mr. Hendryx is not a member of any secret orders, the Quinnipiack and Union League Clubs of New Haven being the only societies to which he belongs. In politics he is and has always been a Republican. His favorite relaxation from business is found in farming and trout fishing.

When asked to give others the benefit of his experience in winning success in life Mr. Hendryx expresses his advice in one brief but significant word, which is " Work." He has always been actuated by a desire to be independent and to experience the pleasures of true success, and he has achieved the results he desired by his own merit and industry. Mr. Hendryx died at his home, May 9th, 1907.

WILLIAM EDWARD MEAD

MEAD, WILLIAM EDWARD, PH.D., educator, author, lecturer, and professor of English at Wesleyan University, was born at Gallupville, Schoharie County, New York, October 25th, 1860. He belongs to that branch of Meads who came from England and settled in Greenwich, Connecticut, about 1640. His great-grandfather, Edward Tucker, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, came from England to America about 1785. The Meads have been prominent citizens of Connecticut from earliest Colonial times. Dr. Mead's father was Merritt Bates Mead, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a high-minded man and one of great independence in thought and action. Dr. Mead's mother was Lucenia A. Tucker Mead.

Passing his early life mostly in the country or in large towns William Edward Mead had plenty of time for long walks over the hills and for boating and reading. Another favorite occupation was making collections of coins, minerals, and books, in all of which he was greatly interested. He studied English literature, history, and the languages and classics with great interest, and as he had few manual tasks to perform he had ample opportunity to cultivate these intellectual tastes. He studied at the high school in Plattsburg, N. Y., and Brandon, Vermont, and then entered Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of B.A. For a year after his graduation he remained at Wesleyan as a graduate student and assistant librarian. From 1882 to 1887 he was engaged in teaching in secondary schools, with the exception of intervals of travel and study in Europe, and during the latter part of that time he was principal of the high school in Troy, N. Y. In 1884 he received the degree of M.A. at Wesleyan, and he spent three months of that year traveling in England, Scotland, France, and Belgium. In 1886 he spent two months in Germany and in 1887 he entered the University of Leipzig for the purpose of studying Germanic and

Romance philology. In 1889 he received the degree of Ph.D., *magna cum laude,* from Leipzig, and after taking this degree he spent one semester in further study in Berlin. During the vacations of these years of University work he traveled in Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, and England, and in 1891 he spent three months in Iceland and the Faroe Islands. He spent several months at the Ecole des Chartes in Paris, studying paleography and the Romance languages, and he also engaged in researches at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris and at the British Museum in London on the manuscript sources of early English romances.

In 1890 Dr. Mead returned to the United States and was appointed associate professor of the English language in Wesleyan University, in 1893 he became professor of that subject and he still holds the chair. He has spent most of the summer vacations during his professorship in Middletown in travel in this country and in Europe, and has made three interesting cycling tours in England and France. During the summer quarter of 1903 he conducted courses in Middle English at the University of Chicago, and also delivered several public lectures before that university. In 1904 he spent seven months traveling in Spain, Sicily, Italy, Austria, and Switzerland. From 1897 to 1903 he was secretary of the pedagogical section of the Modern Language Association of America, and in 1906 he became secretary and treasurer of the American Dialect Society.

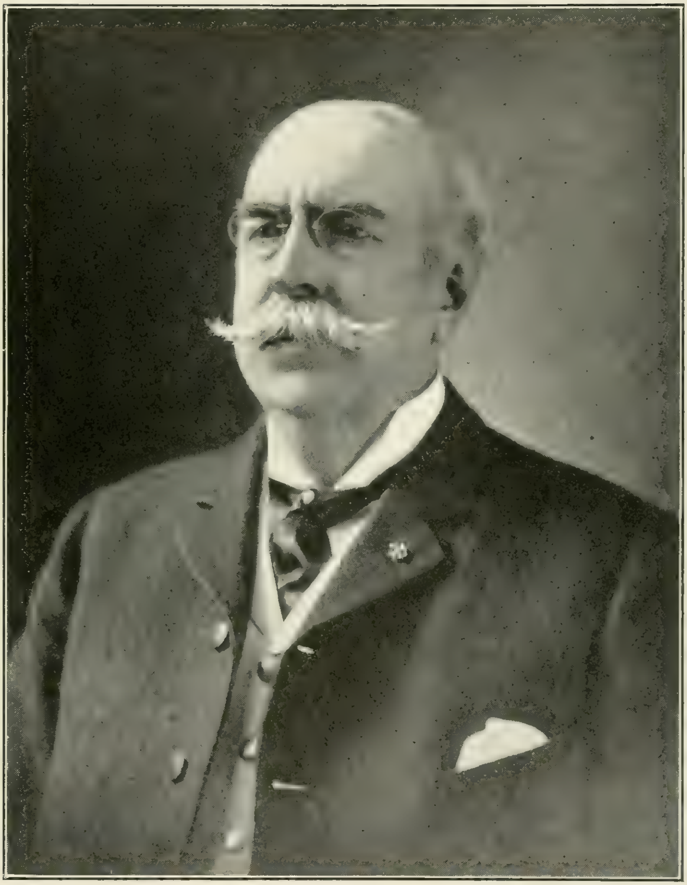
William Edward Mead is the author of the following works: Selections from Malory's Morte D'arthur, The Squyr of Lowe Degre, Versification of Pope in Its Relation to the Seventeenth Century (his Leipzig thesis), Elementary Composition and Rhetoric, Language Lessons (with W. F. Gordy), Grammar Lessons (also with W. F. Gordy), and outlines of the History of the Legend of Merlin. He has also made many noteworthy contributions to literary magazines and philological journals. He is a member of the college fraternities, Phi Beta Kappa and Psi Upsilon and of the University and Conversational Clubs of Middletown. He usually votes the Republican ticket, and his religious connections are with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He spends more time in physical recreation than most men do, and particularly enjoys walking and bicycling. Mrs. Mead, whom he married in June, 1893, was Kate Campbell Hurd. They have no children.

The advice of a scholar of such high rank as Dr. William E. Mead is well worth heeding, because his own life proves the practical value of that advice and proclaims him a striking embodiment of the principles he suggests. In his opinion " the average young American must rid himself of the notion that he is entitled to have something for nothing, and that he need not exert himself to *master* whatever subject he undertakes to treat. This is, in the scholarly world at least, increasingly true."

GEORGE HARE FORD

FORD, GENERAL GEORGE HARE, one of New Haven's prominent merchants and business men, a man of influence in many departments of the corporate life of that city, a member and director of many incorporated institutions, ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce in New Haven, a prominent club member, and president of the Ford Company and the Grilley Company, was born in Milford, Connecticut, in 1848. He is of pure New England stock on both branches of his ancestral tree and is in direct line of descent from the founders of Massachusetts Bay and New Haven Colonies, one of whom, Thomas Ford, Sr., came to New England's shores in the ship "Mary and John" in 1632 and was a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, settling first in Dorchester, Massachusetts, later being one of the original settlers of Windsor in 1633 and a deputy under Governor Haynes. His son, Thomas Ford, Jr., was one of the original founders of the town of Milford, where he settled in 1639. On his mother's side General Ford is a direct descendant of Thomas Tibbals, who came to New England on the "True Love" in 1635 and won honor and renown for his invaluable services rendered the brave Captain John Mason in the Pequot War, for which he was honored with a special grant of land from the Colony in what is now the town of Milford. The General's father was Merritt Ford, who died in 1888.

After receiving a good education at the Milford High School George Hare Ford began his business career with one of the most noted old-time merchants in New Haven, Deacon Everard Benjamin, a man distinguished for the purity and excellence of his personal character, and under whose guidance he quickly developed his natural business capacity, foresight, tact, and enterprise, and soon won for himself a high place in the mercantile life of New Haven. In 1865 he was honored with an election to membership in the New Haven Grays, and in 1871 he was appointed commissary-general of the



George Hare Ford

state on the staff of the late Governor Bigelow. He is now president of the Ford Company, president of the Grilley Company, a director in the Merchant's National Bank, a trustee of the New Haven Orphan Asylum and a trustee of the New Haven Yacht Club. For three years, in 1896, 1897, and 1898, General Ford was president of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, the oldest Chamber of Commerce but one in the United States, and as head of this important and historic civic body he gave freely to the duties of that office his customary energy and executive talent, the result being that during his administration the membership of the Chamber was increased from three hundred and fifty to five hundred and fifty. Under his active leadership many important public improvements were achieved, and one of the most noteworthy was the securing of a survey of New Haven Harbor and an appropriation of $345,000 from Congress for the improvement of that harbor. General Ford is an ex-president of General David Humphrey's Branch of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution, a hereditary member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and an ex-president of both the Ansantawae and Quinnipiack Clubs of New Haven, having been president of the latter club for seven years.

In 1871 General Ford married Mary A. Lewis, daughter of the late Hon. John C. Lewis of Terryville, speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1849, and she died in April, 1900. Late in 1901 General Ford was married a second time in Lucerne, Switzerland, to Madame Ruth Leonard Lauranius, a native of Maryland, but a resident of Rome, Italy, for twenty-five years. General and Mrs. Ford spend a part of each year at her former home in Rome. He is a great lover of travel and has crossed the Atlantic thirty times and acquired great familiarity with foreign lands. He is greatly interested in historical subjects and has contributed historical articles to various magazines, besides having made a number of public addresses on historical subjects before important social bodies in Connecticut. His love of history is akin to his intense and unwearying public spirit, which makes him an ardent promoter of civic and public welfare. He is an indefatigable and systematic worker, persistent in whatever he undertakes, and this quality coupled with his great executive ability and honorable business principles enables him to transact a vast amount of business and fill many positions of trust with comparative ease. In politics he is a staunch Republican, yet deferential to the views of others. His interest in helping young men, his warm loyalty to his friends, and his many admirable qualities of mind and heart have won for him the staunchest friendship and the warmest regard of his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS

PHELPS, WILLIAM LYON, M.A., Ph.D., Lampson, professor of English literature in Yale University, is one of the family of Phelps of which the American progenitor was William Phelps, who came from England and settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1638. He also is a lineal descendant of Theophilus Eaton of New Haven, governor of Connecticut.

His father was the Rev. Sylvanus Dryden Phelps, D.D., a Baptist clergyman, editor of the "Christian Secretary," and a poet whose volumes of verse are well known; his mother was Sophia Emilia (Lindsley) Phelps. He was born in New Haven on January 2d, 1865, and from earliest childhood has lived in a literary atmosphere and has been encouraged in his scholarly ambitions. His mother's precepts and example assisted greatly in the development of the spiritual side of his life, and of the influences upon his career, in order of relative strength, he gives: "Home, private study, contact with men, school." The books which he believes have been most helpful to him are the Bible, Froude's "Life of Carlyle," Goethe's writings, and Shakespeare.

It was his good fortune to prepare for college at the Hartford Public High School, where he was graduated in 1883. Entering Yale that fall, he found and improved every opportunity to make himself better acquainted with the best poets, authors, and historians, graduating with the class of 1887. And after college he continued his pursuit of knowledge, taking a two-years' graduate course and winning the degree of Ph.D. at Yale after he had spent a year as instructor in English at Westminster School, at Dobbs Ferry, New York. At Harvard, in 1891, he earned the degree of M.A.

In 1892 he was appointed an instructor in English literature at Yale, and in 1901 he was selected to fill the chair of Lampson professor of English, his present position. But his activities are not confined to class-room work. His services are in constant demand as a lecturer on literary topics in various cities.

Nor yet is this the limit of his interests. His native enthusiasm and earnestness of purpose lead him to enlist the best that is within him in whatever appeals to his faculties. In Michigan, he was a delegate to the Republican convention in 1896, and that year he addressed many political meetings in that State in behalf of McKinley's candidacy for the presidency. Fond of music, he is president of the New Haven Choral Union, and thoughtful of the material as well as of the mental welfare of the college men, he is president of the Yale Co-operative Corporation, one of the most beneficent of institutions and one, furthermore, which requires of its president a good measure of business tact. He was a member of Psi Upsilon in college and belongs to the Yale Club, New York, and to the Graduates' Club, the Lawn Club, and the Country Club in New Haven. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Baptist. His chief recreation he finds in golf, tennis, baseball and shooting.

Professor Phelps' publications include: "The Beginnings of the English Romantic Movement" (1893), and "The Permanent Contribution of the Nineteenth Century to English Literature" (1901), while he has edited "Selections from the Poetry and Prose of Thomas Gray" (1894), Irving's "Tales of a Traveler" (1894), Irving's "Sketch Book" (1895), "The Best Plays of Chapman" (1895), Shakespeare's "As You Like It" (1896), the novels of Samuel Richardson (twenty volumes, 1902-3), Thackeray's "Henry Esmond" (1902), Jane Austen's novels (1906), and Stevenson's Essays (1906) — these in addition to frequent contributions to periodicals.

He married Miss Annabel Hubbard of Huron City, Michigan, on December 21st, 1892. Their home is at No. 44 High street, New Haven.

As elements for success and for higher ideals among American youth he names: "Energy and enthusiasm, coupled with modesty and a sense of humor."

Yours very truly
S J Hall

SETH JACOB HALL

HALL, SETH JACOB, a prominent business man of Meriden, Connecticut, was born in Middletown, Middlesex County, Connecticut, September 4th, 1829. He is descended from John Hall, who was born in England in 1605, and came to Hartford probably with the Rev. Thomas Hooker, and was one of the founders of Wallingford, Connecticut. Comfort Hall, Mr. Hall's grandfather, owned extensive farm lands in Middletown, and was one of the early and most zealous Methodists. Mr. Hall's father was Sylvester Hall, a farmer and school teacher whose chief characteristics were intelligence, honesty, and industry. He filled various offices in Middletown being selectman, assessor, and captain of the Fourth Regiment of Cavalry in the militia of the State of Connecticut. Mr. Hall's mother was Rosetta Johnson, whom he remembers as "a good Christian mother."

Mr. Hall passed his youth in the country at work on his father's farm. He was educated in the district school and later, for a few months, at a private school. He studied at home after that and fitted himself to be a district school teacher. A friend's advice encouraged him to prepare himself for teaching and, though he was his own school of pedagogy, he taught with great success for nine consecutive winters in the vicinity of Middletown. In 1857 he entered the employ of a hardware firm in Meriden, teaching during the dull periods of business. In 1861 he started there in the flour business, and later the coal and feed business was added, which he has followed ever since with great success. On October 14th, 1860, Mr. Hall married Lois Blakeslee. Five children have been born to them, four of whom are now living.

A lifelong Democrat, Mr. Hall has received many honors from his fellow townsmen. His service to this city has been as efficient as it has been extensive. He has been councilman, alderman, town treasurer, selectman, and member of the board of relief. He has also served on the board of apportionment and taxation since

1897. He has been trustee and treasurer of the State Reform School, and is at present trustee, incorporator, and treasurer of the Meriden Hospital, and also treasurer and trustee of the Y. M. C. A., and a member of the building committee. He has been for many years a member of the board of appraisal of the City Savings Bank of Meriden, and vice-president and director of the Meriden National Bank. He was president and treasurer of the Meriden & Middletown Turnpike Company, which is not in existence at the present time. From 1891 to 1895 Mr. Hall was state senator from the sixth district. Mr. Hall has taken an active interest in religious and educational matters. He is a Baptist and was for sixteen years a deacon in the First Baptist Church of Meriden, of which church he has also been a trustee. He is vice-president and trustee of the Baptist Seaside Resort Association at Niantic, Connecticut.

Mr. Hall has won success as a teacher and as a business man through dependence upon his own resources. He has overcome many discouragements through his worthy resolution "to take hold and never let go."

JOSEPH HOPKINS TWICHELL

TWICHELL, REV. JOSEPH HOPKINS, M.A., pastor of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church of Hartford, Connecticut, fellow of Yale University, scholar and writer, was born in Southington, Hartford County, Connecticut, May 27th, 1838. He is a descendant of Joseph Twichell, a member of Thomas Hooker's historic band, who was made a freeman of the Massachusetts Colony in 1634. Mr. Twichell's father was Edward Twichell, a manufacturer of Southington, where he was deacon in the Congregational Church and greatly honored for his industry, integrity and piety. His wife, Mr. Twichell's mother, was Selina Delight Carter who died when her son was a young lad.

A vigorous, active country boy, Joseph Twichell spent many hours of his early life at work in his father's factory and fields. He was, however, able to secure a thorough education, for which he laid the foundation at Lewis Academy, Southington. He entered Yale with the class of 1859 and was graduated in due time with the degree of B.A. His ambition was to be a minister of the Gospel, and as soon as he completed his academic education he entered Union Theological Seminary, where he studied for two years.

The desire to serve his country and to work for his Master opened but one course of action to Joseph Twichell's mind at the outbreak of the Civil War and on April 25th, 1861, he became chaplain of the 71st Regiment, New York State Volunteers. This was his first work as a minister of the Gospel and he continued in this ministry until the muster out of his regiment July 30th, 1864. He then entered Andover Seminary, there finishing his theological course, and on December 13th, 1865, was installed pastor of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church of Hartford, Connecticut, of which he has been pastor ever since that date and a leader in the religious and intellectual life in his city.

The chief interests of Mr. Twichell's life outside of his immediate pastoral cares have been of an intellectual nature. He is well known as the author of "John Winthrop," published in 1891, of the "Makers of America" series and as editor of "Some Old Puritan Love Letters," published in 1893. He is a prominent member of the "Monday Evening Club" of Hartford and is greatly interested in all movements for the social and moral betterment of his city. He is identified with the Republican party in politics and takes a very keen interest in matters of State. His only fraternal connections are with the college societies Psi Upsilon and Scroll and Key, both of Yale. When in college he pulled an oar on the Yale crew of 1889, and he has always been actively interested in outdoor life. His part in the history of Yale has not been confined to prominence as a student and an alumnus, for since 1874 he has been a fellow of the University.

Mr. Twichell's home is at 125 Woodland street, Hartford, and his family consists of a wife and nine children. Mrs. Twichell, whom he married on November 1st, 1865, was Julia Harmony Cushman of Orange, New Jersey.

For over forty years Mr. Twichell has given the ripe fruits and the untiring efforts of an earnest soul, an able mind and a vigorous constitution heartily and solely to the Christian ministry in one parish. His church has grown and prospered in numbers and increased "in faith and works" and his has been the chief inspiration and his the greatest work in bringing about this growth and development.

THEODORE SALISBURY WOOLSEY

WOOLSEY, THEODORE SALISBURY, LL.D., professor of International Law at Yale University since 1879, is the elder son of Theodore Dwight Woolsey, the eminent Greek scholar and professor, and for many years the beloved and honored president of Yale College. The direct ancestor of the Woolsey family in America was George Woolsey, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1623, and thence removed to Albany, New York, and later to New Amsterdam, New York, and finally to Flushing, Long Island. Professor Woolsey's ancestry also includes Jonathan Edwards, the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who founded Hartford and was instrumental in framing the world's first written constitution, Judge Edmund Quincy, James Pierpont, Chief Justice Smith, and Thomas Willet of New York. His mother, Elizabeth Martha Salisbury Woolsey of Boston, died while he was an infant.

Professor Woolsey was born in New Haven on October 22d, 1852. In childhood he was not strong physically. He delighted in sports, however, and in those romantic pastimes which children of active mentality devise. With every facility to cultivate his taste for the best reading, his mind turned chiefly to history and law, and at an early age the abstruse problems of international law, in the solving of which his father had no superior, possessed a decided fascination for him. By systematic exercise and attention to athletics he built up his physical strength and has preserved it ever since.

His preparatory course completed in the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, he entered Yale in 1867 and was graduated in the class of 1872 with the degree of B.A., to which was added that of M.A. in 1877. In college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and of Skull and Bones. After graduation, he followed the bent of his mind and attended the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of LL.B. The winter of 1874-5 he spent at the University of Leipzig, attending a course of lectures on the Roman law, but he did not matriculate. In 1903, Brown University gave him the degree of LL.D. Throughout his life he has devoted much of his time to private study and in that is one of the main elements of his success.

Following his graduation from the Yale Law School, he was appointed instructor in public law in the University. That was in 1877. Two years later, in 1879, he received the appointment to his present position, that of professor in international law. Aside from class-room and lecture work, he is a conspicuous figure in public affairs, through his writings on topics relative to international law in various magazines and journals, and has become a leading authority when mooted points arise. In addition he has edited "Woolsey's International Law," sixth edition, and "Pomeroy's International Law," and wrote the articles on international law in Johnson's Cyclopedia, new edition.

With it all he has found time to interest himself in the affairs of his own community, where he was park commissioner for two years and where he has served three years as a member of the court of common council. His politics are Republican, though he supported Cleveland in both of his administrations. Also, his judgment is highly esteemed in business circles, and he is a director of the New Haven National Bank.

He has served as president of the Graduates' Club of New Haven and as governor of the Society of Colonial Wars of Connecticut. Other organizations in which he holds membership are the Century Association and the University Club of New York City, the University Club of Boston, and the Country Club of New Haven. He is a member of the Church of Christ in Yale College, Congregational. His favorite pastimes are deer-stalking and golf. He has traveled extensively in Europe.

On December 22d, 1877, he married Miss Annie Gardner Salisbury. Two sons have been born to them, both of whom are living. The professor's residence is at No. 250 Church street, New Haven.

Asked for his opinion, from his own observation and experience, as to the principles, methods, and habits of young men which will conduce most to the strengthening of sound ideals in our American life, the professor replied, "I believe what we need is a higher standard of honor in our business and political life."

Edward Miller

EDWARD MILLER

MILLER, EDWARD, founder and president of one of the most important manufacturing concerns of Meriden, Connecticut, known as Edward Miller & Company, was born August 10th, 1827, in Wallingford, Connecticut, the son of Joel and Clarissa (Plum) Miller. His ancestry is traceable through eight generations to John Miller, who emigrated from Maidstone, Kent County, England, to Lynn, Massachusetts, removing thence to South Hampton, Long Island, about 1649. Jacob Miller, an ancestor in the fifth generation, ran a whaleboat during the Revolutionary War and was the father of the Rev. Thomas Miller, a preacher in Long Island, and of the Rev. Samuel Miller, Mr. Edward Miller's grandfather, who was a minister in Wallingford for twenty-six years.

When Mr. Miller was but two years old the family removed to Canastota, New York, where they lived eight years, then came back to Connecticut and settled on a farm which included the land through which Broad Street now runs and the present home of Mr. Miller in Meriden. The busy life of a farmer's boy left small opportunity to attend school, but he made the best use possible of the common schools of the district and of Post's Academy in Meriden, a school, however, which left its impress on some of Meriden's leading men. At fifteen he found employment in a factory making lamp screws, hoops, and candlestick springs, and after continuing at this work for several years he resolved to be a manufacturer himself, and the outcome of this resolution was the similar concern called Joel Miller & Son, in which he and his father began business in a small way. The son's thorough knowledge of his trade and determination to succeed won rapid results, and when Edward Miller was but twenty years old he bought up his father's interest and his own legal time up to his majority, giving his notes for $800.00 in payment. He managed the business so well that he paid his notes out of the profits in one year. This evidence of his business ability gave a promise of achievement that has been well fulfilled, for, though the business has met with loss by fire and financial panic, he has made it prosper and develop with exceptional rapidity.

Ever on the alert to improve his products and increase the capacity of the business Mr. Miller has done much to advance the manufacture of brass goods. He was the first manufacturer in America to make and market the "Vienna Kerosene Burner," which at that time used oil distilled from coal, and this innovation was so successful that the factory equipment was taxed beyond its capacity, not only manufacturing the kerosene burner, but a great variety of other brass goods. In 1866 Mr. Miller formed a joint stock company with several capitalists under the corporate name of Edward Miller & Company and Edward Miller was elected president and has served as such ever since. The concern continued to grow steadily and to manufacture goods exceptional for their excellent quality and artistic designs, until to-day their goods are sold in all the markets of the world. In 1884 the company began to manufacture the valuable "Rochester Lamp," and when competitors began to imitate it Mr. Miller devised the "Miller Lamp," on a scientific basis, and the best and simplest device on the market. This is one of many original devices and improvements for which he has patents.

Building and perfecting his business has practically absorbed Mr. Miller's life. He has never taken any of the political honors that have been offered him, and his only public service has been a twelve years' membership in the city council. In early life he was identified with the Democratic party, but since the organization of the Republican party he has been an ardent supporter of its principles. One of his chief interests outside of those of business and home is in the Broad Street Baptist Church, Meriden, of which he is an active member, a generous supporter, and a member of the board of managers. In 1869 he presented the church with an excellent pipe organ. He is greatly interested in the Young Men's Christian Association and the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, to both of which he has made substantial gifts. Until recent years Mr. Miller has enjoyed outdoor sports, fishing and hunting having been his favorite ones.

On August 30th, 1848, Mr. Miller married Caroline M. Neal of Southington, Connecticut. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, three of whom survive, one daughter and two sons. Edward Miller, Jr., is secretary and treasurer and Arthur E. Miller is superintendent of the company. The daughter, Layette A., is now Mrs. Charles G. Kendrick.

To remember that Mr. Miller has spent sixty years in developing so highly the business that he chose for his life work is to realize the consistency and the value of his advice to others, which is, "Whatever you undertake as a life work, do it thoroughly and stick to it."

FRANK CHAMBERLIN PORTER

PORTER, PROFESSOR FRANK CHAMBERLIN, D.D., of Yale Divinity School, inherits his fondness for biblical lore and no little of his talent from a long line of distinguished ancestors, men whose names are immortal in theology in America. Among them are Jonathan Edwards, James Pierpont, one of the clergymen who contributed their books toward the founding of Yale College at Saybrook, and Thomas Hooker, the divine who founded Hartford and inspired the world's first written constitution. Others who were conspicuous in New England's early history were Judge Edward Quincy and Josiah Quincy of Boston. The first of the family name in this country was John Porter, who emigrated from England about 1637 and who settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1638.

Professor Porter, who was born in Beloit, Rock County, Wis., on January 5th, 1859, is the son of William Porter and Ellen Chapin Porter. William Porter has been Professor of Latin at Beloit College since 1852; though emeritus, he is still teaching, at the age of eighty-five. The son, healthy and strong, was heartily encouraged in his pursuit of learning, yet, while a child, by being set at odd jobs about the house and garden, he was taught to respect the simple, daily tasks of the household. His mother's watchful care and kindly words of counsel produced a lasting impression on his spiritual and moral character. The youth's preferences in reading were philosophical works in college, and biblical study, historical in nature, in the divinity school. He says he owes much to Lötze's " Microcosmus " and to the historical writings of Wellhausen and Harnack.

Preparing at Beloit Academy, he entered Beloit College, where, as valedictorian of his class, he was graduated in 1880, and received the degree of M.A. in 1883. He was at the Chicago Congregational Seminary in 1881-1882, at the Hartford Theological Seminary in 1884-1885, and at the Yale Divinity School in 1885-1886, where he received his degree of B.D. For work from 1886 to 1889 at Yale, he was awarded the degree of Ph.D. Beloit honored him with the degree of D.D. in 1897.

His first work was as a teacher for two years in the High School in Chicago, 1882-1884. Immediately on completion of his graduate course at Yale, he was appointed instructor in Biblical Theology, in 1889, and two years later was chosen to the Winkley professorship of Biblical Theology, which position he now holds.

In following his natural choice of a profession, he had been favored by wise council at home and by capable teachers in leading institutions. Fruit of his ripe scholarship appears in his class work and also in his writings, which embrace articles on the Apocrypha and the Book of Revelation in Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible, and " Messages of the Apocalyptical Writers," published in 1905. He has in preparation books on " The Spirit of God and the Word of God in Modern Theology " and on " The Contemporary History of the New Testament," in Scribner's series of International Theological Text-books.

In religion he is a Congregationalist, in politics a Republican. He is fond of wheeling and is systematic in his physical exercise. His wife is Delia W. Lyman, daughter of Professor C. S. Lyman of Yale, and they have two sons. Their home is at No. 266 Bradley street, New Haven.

In reply to a query Professor Porter says: " My observation leads me to think that young Americans sometimes put too much dependence on self-confidence and self-assertion, and do not set out by hard work to make themselves the best equipped and most competent men in their chosen occupation, and hence, as experts, of indispensable value to society."

Francis A Drake

FRANCIS ATWATER

ATWATER, FRANCIS, printer, author and publisher, of Meriden, Connecticut, was born in Plymouth, Litchfield County, Connecticut, December 3d, 1858. On his father's side Mr. Atwater is descended from David Atwater, one of the first settlers of New Haven, and on his mother's side from Benjamin Fenn, the first magistrate of New Haven, both of these ancestors coming from England.

Mr. Atwater's father was Henry Atwater, a contracting mason, who was justice of peace, tax collector, in fact the "Village Squire" of Plymouth, his native village. He was an honest and upright man who meted out justice with a firm and exact hand. He died when Mr. Atwater was but six years old. Mr. Atwater's mother was Catherine Fenn, and as she died before her husband, Mr. Atwater's parental influence was confined to his earliest youth. Put under guardianship, young Mr. Atwater went to school for three years, and was then put on a farm to earn his living. His work was hard and the hours long, broken by meagre bits of schooling in the winter months. He found time for considerable reading, and was particularly interested in historical works. Mr. Atwater began his life work as a "printer's devil" in Meriden, Connecticut. Though the hours were long and the duties manifold and lowly, the work was congenial and his progress rapid. Soon after he became thoroughly settled as a newspaper man, his health broke down and was very poor for twenty years, handicapping but not defeating his plans and ambitions.

In 1877 he founded the Windemere Weekly Forum at Wallingford, Connecticut; in 1879 he became assistant foreman of the Hartford Courant; the following year he founded the Meriden Sunday News; in 1881 he became editor of the "Sentinel" in Red Bluff, California, whither he had gone for his health. In 1883 he became owner of a job printing plant in Meriden. Three years later he founded the Meriden Daily Journal, and became president of the

Journal Publishing Company of Meriden. He organized and became president of the Meriden, Southington and Compounce Tramway Company. In 1899 he was in charge of the Red Cross Cuban reconcentrado asylums. While in Cuba he published the first of all American daily newspapers ever printed on the Island. This is one of many of Mr. Atwater's original enterprises. He was from 1897 to 1904, president of the Meriden Board of Trade, which he was instrumental in organizing.

Mr. Atwater was at one time owner of the New Britain Daily News, and the Waterbury Republican and is now owner of the T. H. Hubbard Paper Company of Boston. Besides these enterprises he is the author of the History of Plymouth, Connecticut, of the History of Kent, Connecticut, and of the Atwater History and Genealogy. He is a member of the American Publishers Association and of the National Typothetae. In 1904 he was candidate on the democratic ticket for state senator from the thirteenth district. In 1903 Mr. Atwater was made business manager of the American National Red Cross, having been previously identified with the association, at the request of Clara aBrton.

In 1879 Mr. Atwater was married to Helena J. Sellew. Their only child, a son, was drowned at the age of twenty.

WILLIAM CARVOSSO SHARPE

SHARPE, WILLIAM CARVOSSO, editor of the *Record,* Seymour, is one of those local chroniclers and historians whose patient work is most precious to the general historian as the years go by. One of his ancestors, Thomas Sharpe, removed from Boston to Brookhaven, L. I., in 1665. His grandson, Thomas Sharpe, was one of the thirty-eight to whom the township of Newtown, Connecticut, was granted in 1706. Another Thomas Sharpe fought in the Revolutionary War, grandson of the last-mentioned, and grandfather of William C. Sharpe. One of his ancestors on his mother's side also fought in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Sharpe's father was Lugrand Sharpe of Seymour, a man of the highest integrity, prominent in church and Sunday-school and public school work; his mother, Olive M. (Booth) Sharpe, instilled into him the principles of earnest, faithful, self-denying endeavor and devotion to duty.

Mr. Sharpe was born October 3d, 1839, in Seymour. After studying at the Glendenning Academy in that town he attended the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. For ten years he was a teacher in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, closing this work as principal of the school in East Derby, Connecticut. He gave up teaching to go into the printing business and journalism. His job office he opened in his native town in 1868 and launched the *Record* in 1871. The paper, frank, honest, and always reliable, is welcomed weekly in nearly every household in that section of the state, and its influence is always for good.

An indefatigable worker, Mr. Sharpe has found time to write the "History of Seymour," 1879; "Sharpe Genealogy," 1880; "Dart, Washburn, and Chatfield Genealogies," "Annals of Seymour Methodist Episcopal Church," 1885; "South Britain Records and Sketches," 1898; "Vital Statistics of Seymour"; the larger part of "Seymour Past and Present," 1903, and Part 1, "History of Oxford," and other similar works. He is earnest in his church duties, having been Sunday-school superintendent and clerk of the Congregational Church since 1893. Also he has been prominent in fraternity circles. He is past grand master of the Temple of Honor of Connecticut, past chancellor of Knights of Pythias, past W. C. of the Temple of Honor, past T. I. M. of Union Council, R. & S. M. of Derby, and past W. P. of Olive Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. He belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Order of Red Men, and is a member of New Haven Commandery, Knights Templar. In politics he is a strong Republican. Active in every worthy project, he displays particular interest in the public schools, and he was one of those who were efficient in securing for the town its fine high school building, also the public library and the soldier's monument. He has been a member of the board of education for a number of years and a director of the public library since 1893. He makes a careful study of the publishing business and is a valued member of the Connecticut Editorial Association, in which he has served a term as president.

He married Miss Vinie Amanda Lewis on October 8th, 1865. They have two children, Ernest C. Sharpe, an architect of Willimantic, Connecticut, and Mrs. J. A. Parker of Oxford, Connecticut, both of whom are living. There are four grandchildren, Archie, Cora, and Victor Sharpe, and Ralph Sharpe Parker.

Mr. Sharpe has traveled extensively in his own country and in Mexico. His home is at No. 8 Washington Avenue, Seymour.

Thos. D. Bradstreet

THOMAS DUDLEY BRADSTREET

BRADSTREET, THOMAS DUDLEY, manager and vice-president of the Seth Thomas Clock Company of Thomaston, Connecticut, state senator, and former representative, Civil War veteran, and prominent in patriotic and fraternal organizations, as well as in business and political life, was born in Thomaston, Litchfield County, Connecticut, August 1st, 1841. The first of his ancestors to settle in America were Simon Bradstreet and his wife, Anne Dudley Bradstreet, daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley, who came from England in 1630 and settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Simon Bradstreet is well known as the first secretary of the Massachusetts Colony and as governor. He held public office by annual election for more than sixty years, and his wife, Anne Dudley, was the first poetess of America. On the maternal side Mr. Bradstreet is descended from Seth Thomas, who founded the Seth Thomas Clock Company in 1813, and was noted for his honesty in business and private life. Mr. Bradstreet's father was Thomas J. Bradstreet, a Congregational clergyman until 1840, when he gave up the ministry on account of ill health and became superintendent of the cotton mill department of the Seth Thomas Company, and later their commercial agent, until increased ill health forced him to seek an out-of-door occupation and he lived a farmer's life the rest of his days. He was selectman, a member of the board of education for thirty-seven years, Sunday school superintendent for twenty-five years, and state representative. He was a graduate of Yale College, a clear thinker, a ready debater, and a man whose character and integrity were above reproach, and whose interest in youth and education was unbounded. Mr. Bradstreet's mother was Amanda Thomas Bradstreet, a woman of noble character and strong moral and spiritual influence.

It fell to the lot of Thomas Dudley Bradstreet to work early and late on his father's farm, and this gave him the priceless endowment of a good constitution and regular habits. He was a typical healthy New England boy, educated in the common schools, and delighting in base-ball, outdoor life, and the perusal of all sorts of books, with a special love for history. At the time of the Civil War Mr. Bradstreet served as first sergeant in Company D, 19th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, from August, 1862, to March, 1863, when he was discharged for "total disability." In 1873 he entered the employ of the Seth Thomas Clock Company as a bench hand, and this was the initial step in a life-long career as a manufacturer in connection with that large and celebrated company. From a workman he was promoted to secretary of the company, and he is now its manager and vice-president. He is also president of the Thomaston Water Company and a director in the Thomaston National Bank.

From the time Mr. Bradstreet became a voter he has been a loyal Republican, and has been chosen for high honors by that party. In 1886 he was a member of the House of Representatives of Connecticut, and in 1903 and in 1905 he was elected state senator. Senator Bradstreet has been as active in fraternal and social orders as in politics. He is a Mason, a Knights Templar, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, the New England Society of New York, the Sons of the Revolution, of which he was one of the board of managers, and of the Hartford Club. He is a member of the Congregational church. What time he can spare from his pressing business and legislative interests he enjoys in traveling. In 1864 he married Sarah M. Perry, a daughter of Julius Perry, who was a descendant of Commodore Oliver Perry. Of the two children born of this union, Annie Dudley and Perry Thomas, Annie Dudley, who married George A. Lemmon, is now living; Perry Thomas died in 1874.

Thomas D. Bradstreet is a striking example of a highly successful man who has carved his own fortune and won his own high place in business, in public service, and in public esteem. A study of his advice to others reveals his own character and the reasons for his success better than anything else can. He counsels young men "to cultivate honesty and truthfulness, to perform all work faithfully and complete every task in a neat, workmanlike manner, striving to do a little better than any other person, to be kind to the unfortunate, and so live that you can see all mankind your friends."

JOSEPH LANE BARBOUR

BARBOUR, JOSEPH LANE, one of the ablest lawyers in Connecticut and a well-known public speaker and politician of Hartford, was born in Barkhamstead, Litchfield County, Connecticut, December 18th, 1846, the son of Heman Humphrey and Frances Elizabeth (Merrill) Barbour. His father was a lawyer who was at one time judge of probate for the district of Hartford and was also State senator in Indiana. Heman Barbour was an honest, energetic, and industrious man, and one of marked intellectual ability as well.

Among the earliest ancestors of the family were: Peter Brown, who came from England to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1635, Gov. John Webster, who came from England to Hartford, in 1636, Elder William Goodwin, one of the Rev. Thomas Hooker's flock, and Gov. William Leete, who came from England and settled in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1643, and afterwards became Deputy Governor of New Haven Colony. Thomas Dudley, another ancestor who came from England in 1630, was Deputy Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony for thirteen years and governor of that colony for four years. Still other ancestors, Capt. Thomas Bull and Lieutenant Samuel Humphrey, served in the early Indian Wars, and Capt. John Brown served in the Revolutionary War and remained in the service until he died in 1876.

Most of Joseph L. Barbour's early days were spent in the city and he was educated at the Hartford Public High School and Williston Seminary. His first work was school teaching and consisted of a year's experience in Bloomfield, Connecticut, and another year at Meriden, Connecticut. Then in 1867, he became interested in journalism and worked as a reporter for the Hartford *Post* until 1874. He has since devoted himself to the study and practice of law in Hartford.

In 1872, 1873, and 1874 Mr. Barbour was clerk of the Hartford Common Council, from 1876 to 1883 he was prosecuting attorney of the city of Hartford, from 1877 to 1878 he was clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives, in 1879 he was clerk of the State Senate, and in 1897 he was Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives. He has always been a faithful and active Republican and has served his party effectively as a campaign orator. Nor is this the extent of his public services, for he uses his oratorical powers on many public occasions and is a favorite Memorial Day orator. From 1866 to 1871 he was a member of the Connecticut National Guard and served with credit.

In religious views Mr. Barbour unites with the Congregational Church. He is a member of the Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and of other fraternal orders. His favorite amusements are reading, traveling, and the theatre. His family consists of a wife and three children, though five have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Barbour. Mrs. Barbour, whose maiden name was Anne J. Woodhouse, is a daughter of the late Oliver Woodhouse. The living children are Miss Frances Barbour of Hartford; Robert W. Barbour of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Florence A., now Mrs. Arthur Van DeWater of New York City.

Joseph L. Barbour is well known throughout the State as a successful lawyer, and the history of his practice is a record of many distinguished cases won by his keenness, and the history of his life as a public man is a record of many honors won by his loyalty, capacity for leadership, and executive ability.

ALFRED W. CONVERSE

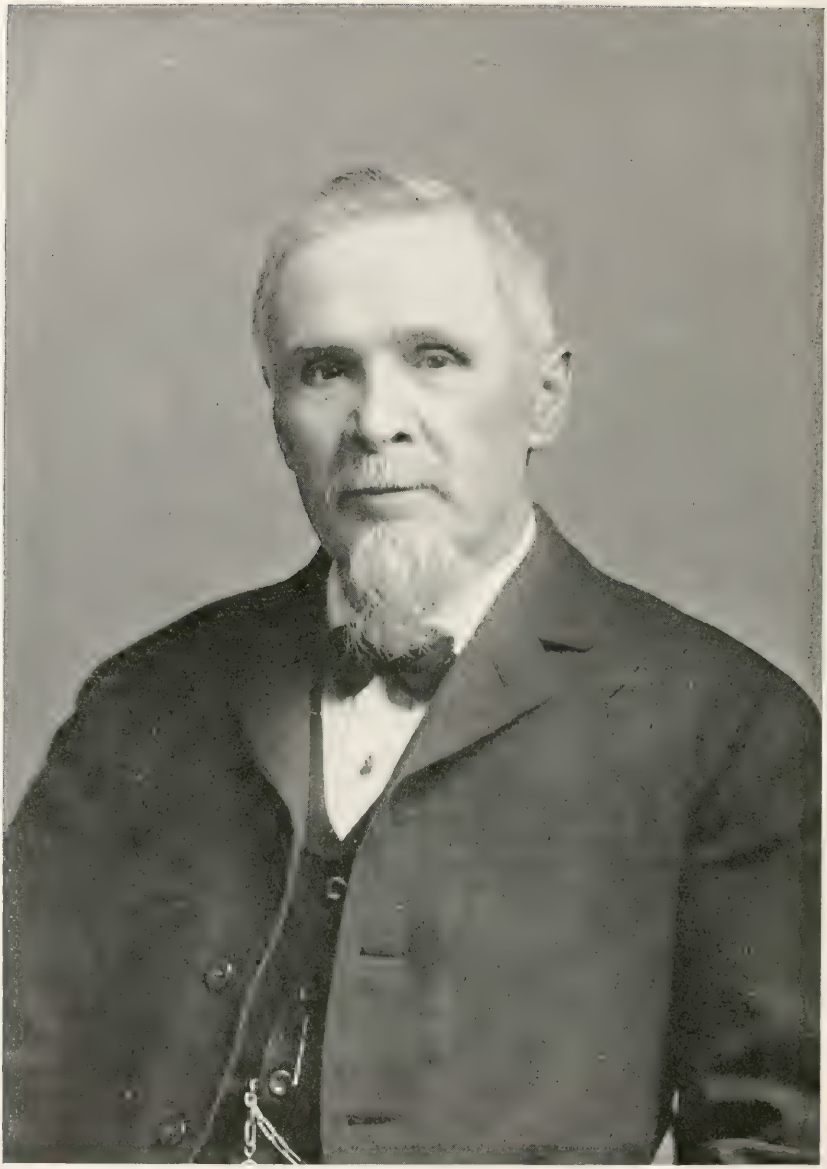
CONVERSE, ALFRED WOODS, banker, postmaster, and Civil War veteran of Windsor Locks, Connecticut, was born in Stafford, Tolland County, Connecticut, August 1st, 1835, the son of Hannibal Alden Converse and Julia Ann (Ferry) Converse. He is a descendant, in the ninth generation, of Deacon Edward Converse, who came from England with Governor Winthrop and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1630, and removed to Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1640. Another of his ancestors was Major James Converse, who made a bold defense against the Indians at Wells, Maine, and a third ancestor, Jesse Converse, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Converse's father, Hannibal Converse, was engaged in the iron foundry business in Windsor Locks, where he was selectman and a man of great influence and prominence. When he was a citizen of Stafford he was town clerk and postmaster. His most conspicuous characteristic was devotion to business. Mr. Converse's brother, Joseph H. Converse, was killed at Cold Harbor and the J. H. Converse Post, No. 67, G. A. R., at Windsor Locks, is named after him.

Alfred Converse was brought up in a village by parents of simple means, and he worked on a farm until he was sixteen years old, after which he spent two years at the Wilbraham Academy and Monson Academy. He was greatly interested in American history, particularly that of the Revolutionary period. He learned his father's trade in all its branches and became foreman and then owner of the foundry in Windsor Locks, the firm becoming, even before his father's death, A. W. Converse & Company.

At the opening of the Civil War Mr. Converse enlisted and served from September 5th, 1862, to August 26th, 1863. He was first sergeant, second lieutenant and then first lieutenant of Company C, 25th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, assigned to duty in the Gulf Department. He was in every engagement in which his regiment took part and was mustered out with a most honorable record, as his rapid promotions testify. Upon his return to business he took a still greater interest in the firm, which he maintained until 1891, when he sold out to E. Horton & Company, since when he has been engaged in insurance, banking, and the filling of public offices. In 1867 he was given the offices of town clerk, registrar, and treasurer, which he held for fifteen years. Since 1871 he has been treasurer of the Windsor Locks Savings Bank. He has been postmaster continuously since 1868, a period of twenty-nine years, with the exception of the two terms of Cleveland's administration. In 1897 he was representative to the General Assembly. As postmaster of his town he has greatly increased the efficiency of the office and has furthered public convenience by planning and bringing about the building of the fine post-office building, built in 1902.

Another great service that Mr. Converse has done for his fellow townsmen is the compilation of very complete, interesting, and accurate historical facts and statistics into a manuscript called " Windsor Locks in the War of the Rebellion." The record is a very valuable one and has involved indefatigable labor. In spite of his many business cares and interests Mr. Converse has found time for this work and for many other interests. He is a member of many fraternal, military, and social orders, being a Mason and a Shriner, a member of the Grand Army, the Army and Navy Club, the Society of the 19th Army Corps, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He was the first secretary of Blue Lodge, has been commander of the J. H. Converse Post, G. A. R., for seven years, senior vice-commander of the Department of Connecticut and chief Mustering Officer, Department of Connecticut. He has always been a Republican in politics and a Congregationalist in religious belief. He is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society. When a younger man he found the greatest enjoyment in base-ball, and walking is now his favorite relaxation. His home is at Windsor Locks. Mrs. Converse was Julia Orcutt, whom he married in 1857, and by whom he has had four children, two of whom are still living: Ida G. Converse and Myrtie B. (Converse) Elson.

The experience of a long, busy and fruitful life adds force to the advice which Mr. Converse gives that others may be helped in the strife for success. He says, " Neither drink, chew nor smoke, learn a trade and make yourself master of it in every detail, and worthy of promotion."



Amos Whitney

AMOS WHITNEY

WHITNEY, AMOS, ex-president of the Pratt and Whitney Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and recognized as one of the most competent machinists and one of the most successful captains of industry in New England, was born October 8th, 1832, at Biddeford, Maine. His father, Aaron Whitney, was a machinist by trade and his mother was Rebecca Perkins. Mr. Whitney's ancestors in America are traceable through eight generations to John Whitney, born in 1589, who emigrated from Isleworth-on-the-Thames, to Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1635. His grandson, Jonathan Whitney, served in King Philip's War. Levi Whitney, grandson of Jonathan, was an officer in the commissary department with rank of lieutenant during the Revolution. Many of Mr. Whitney's ancestors were skillful mechanics and machinists and Eli Whitney, the famous inventor of the cotton gin, was of the same ancestral stock.

During Mr. Whitney's boyhood the family moved several times; when he was eight they left Biddeford and moved to Saccarappa, and three years later to Exeter, New Hampshire. Amos attended the village schools in all three of these towns and that was the extent of his education. At thirteen he was apprenticed to the machinist's trade with the Essex Machine Company of Lawrence, Massachusetts, and his apprenticeship lasted three years, at the end of which he served his time as journeyman for one year.

In 1850 the family moved to Hartford and father and son entered the employ of the Colt Fire Arms Company. Francis A. Pratt, who afterwards became Mr. Whitney's lifelong partner, was also employed at Colt's, and he and Mr. Whitney soon became connected with the Phœnix Iron Works; Mr. Pratt as superintendent, and Mr. Whitney as contractor. The two young men became intimate and from this intimacy and their community of business interests arose their ambition to set up in business together. They began very humbly, in 1860, to make spoolers in a small shop outside their regular business, and this was the beginning of the present gigantic plant. In 1865 they purchased land and erected a building on the present site. They steadily increased the floor space, number of employees, efficiency and amount of products until the concern occupied about five acres of floor space, employed over eleven hundred hands and put on the market the greatest variety and the best quality of machines of any concern in the world. In 1869 a joint stock company was formed. Mr. Whitney has been superintendent, vice president and president of the company, and his hard work, steady devotion, keen business ability and complete mechanical knowledge have been vital forces in developing the enormous business. The company has met with fire losses, financial panics, and every business disaster, but its growth has been marvelous notwithstanding. Their products are shipped all over the world and are used in several royal armories.

Devotion to business and domestic tastes have held Mr. Whitney aloof from political office holding and from club life. He has never held public office, though he is a loyal and consistent Republican and takes a keen and conscientious interest in public affairs. He has traveled extensively for over thirty years in the interests of the company and is known throughout the country as a master machinist. He is a director in the Pratt and Cady Company, president of the Gray Pay Station Telephone Company and treasurer of The Whitney Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Universalist Society.

On the 8th of September, 1856, Mr. Whitney married Miss Laura Johnson. Three children have been born to them, two of whom, Nettie L. and Clarence E., are now living. The son is now president and manager of the Whitney Manufacturing Company.

HOMER LEACH WANZER

WANZER, HOMER LEACH, farmer, man of prominence in politics and the public affairs of Fairfield County, and former state representative, was born in New Fairfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, March 3d, 1850. He is of German ancestry and his first American ancestor was Abraham Wanzer, who came from Hesse Castle, Germany, and became a leading citizen of Fairfield County. He was commissioned by the General Assembly of 1744 to act as lieutenant of the company or trainband of the New Fairfield South Society and served in the French War in America. Mr. Wanzer's parents were Willis H. and Sarah Kellogg Wanzer, and his father was a farmer who held many town offices, being selectman, assessor, and state representative for three terms.

Though delicate in infancy, out-of-door life and healthful habits made Homer Wanzer a healthy boy and a typical farmer's son. Trapping and fishing were his favorite sports and farming the calling which appealed to him most strongly for his own work in life. He attended the district school until he was sixteen years old, when he entered a boarding school at Oswego Village, New York. He afterward took a course of study at the Chappaqua Mountain Institute in Westchester, New York, which he completed in 1870.

As soon as he left school Mr. Wanzer went to work on the family farm. His entire life has been spent in farming on a most extensive and thorough plan, and his farm now consists of more than one hundred and fifty acres of profitable land devoted to the raising of cattle, tobacco, and general farm produce. Since his father's death in 1891 he has had entire management of this estate. He considers farming the most independent and healthful of all occupations and enjoys the life as a good farmer always does.

Mr. Wanzer has been a director of the New Milford Agricultural Society for nearly thirty years and has been at different times president and vice-president of that society. He was president of the old Housatonic Agricultural Society for two years. He was also a member of the Lanesville Grange, No. 3, for a number of years, and a director in the Housatonic Valley Creamery Company.

In politics Homer L. Wanzer is an ardent and influential Democrat, and he has had many public honors in the gift of party, town and county. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1895 and again in 1901 and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1902. He was selectman continuously for sixteen years and president of the Town Board of Health at one time. In 1901 and 1902 he was auditor of Fairfield County. His citizenship is based on the highest ideals of honest, unselfish service and of zeal in the promotion of public welfare.

On the eighth of October, 1878, Mr. Wanzer married Mary Alice Giddings, who died in 1887, leaving one child, a daughter, now Mrs. Knapp. Mr. Wanzer's present and life-long home is the old family homestead at New Fairfield, built by his grandfather, John Wanzer, in 1816, and the birthplace of three subsequent generations.

ARTEMAS ELIJAH HART

HART, ARTEMAS ELIJAH, secretary, treasurer, and trustee of the largest savings bank in Connecticut, the Society for Savings of Hartford, was born in New Britain, Connecticut, June 20th, 1842. He is the son of Artemas Ensign Hart and Annie Elizabeth Clark.

Mr. Hart is of English ancestry, traceable to Deacon Stephen Hart of Braintree, Essex County, England, who emigrated to Cambridge (then Newtown), Massachusetts, in 1632. There he became a deacon in the Rev. Thomas Hooker's church, and joined him later in his pastoral settlement of Hartford. This Stephen Hart was prominent afterward in the religious, social, and political affairs of Farmington, and was in 1635, one of the original proprietors of Hartford. He then lived on the west side of the present Front Street, and there is a tradition that the town was named from his discovery of a good ford for crossing the Connecticut River at that point, it being called " Hart's Ford ' and later Hartford. The third son of this man, Thomas Hart of Farmington, and direct ancestor of our subject, represented his town in the General Court twenty-nine times from 1690 to 1706, and served on a committee to " return thanks of the Court to the Rev. Samuel Hooker for his great ' paynes ' in preaching the Election Sermon." He and John Hooker were the most important men of their town on account of their part not only in town affairs, but in colonial history. Next in direct descent came Deacon Thomas Hart, Deacon Elijah Hart, and Deacon Elijah Hart, the second, all prominent in the church and town affairs of Kensington, Connecticut. Deacon Elijah Hart, the third, enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. His grandson, Mr. Artemas Hart's father, was born in New Britain, Connecticut, 1812, a jeweler by trade, and a devout Congregationalist and respected citizen.

Artemas Hart's boyhood was spent in the country and in a village. He was never idle, realizing early the value of an industrious life. He worked at farming and helped his father at the jeweler's bench. His education began at the district school, was continued at the New Britain High School, and finished at Edward Hall's Boarding School in Ellington, Connecticut. He began his work in life as clerk in a "combination" drug store and post-office in Rockville, Connecticut, force of circumstances determining this step.

In 1860 he came to Hartford, and became clerk in a dry-goods store. Two years later he became the youngest clerk and general utility boy in the bank of which he is now secretary and treasurer. In 1865, he married Katherine A. O. Litchfield. This event was the source of his first strong impulse to strive for success in life. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hart, of whom three are now living.

Rising step by step, Mr. Hart now holds, beside his responsible office in the "Pratt Street Bank," the position of director of the State Bank of Hartford, and of the Eagle Lock Company of Terryville, Connecticut. For many years he was clerk and treasurer of the Park Ecclesiastical Society of Hartford, which position is indicative of Mr. Hart's great interest in church matters. He is also greatly interested in school affairs. In politics Mr. Hart is an Independent voter. He is a member of the Hartford Club, of the Country Club of Farmington, and of the Lamentian Club of Canada. His favorite recreations are hunting and fishing.

Beginning at the lowest round of the ladder of banking business, Mr. Hart has attained, through his own merits and industry, to his present high position, and in this great success he exemplifies well his own principle of seeking work and persisting in it.

Buell Hemingway

BUELL HEMINWAY

HEMINWAY, BUELL, manufacturer, banker, and president and treasurer of the Heminway & Bartlett Silk Company of Watertown, Litchfield County, Connecticut, was born there April 20th, 1838. His father was Gen. Merrit Heminway, a manufacturer and merchant, who established a large silk business in Watertown, and was a prominent public man in his day, being justice of peace, judge of probate, postmaster, church warden, and a military man of high rank. He was a man of stern, upright character, and temperate in habits and disposition. Through his father Buell Heminway is descended from Ralph Heminway, who came from Yorkshire, England, to Roxbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1634. Mr. Heminway's mother, Mary Ann Buell Heminway, was a woman of admirable character and strong moral influence. On her side Mr. Heminway traces his ancestry to William Buell, who came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630.

Business was Mr. Heminway's chief interest in his boyhood as well as in his later life. He worked in his father's store and factory before school hours and during vacations, and, at nineteen, after finishing his education at the Watertown Academy, he began his real work in life as his father's bookkeeper. This was in 1857, and in that same year he became secretary of the company, which was known as M. Heminway & Sons Silk Company. After his father's death he organized the Heminway & Bartlett Silk Company, of which Mr. Heminway became president and treasurer in 1888. The quality of their goods is well known both in this country and abroad, and, owing to the increasing demand, they have several times been obliged to build additions to the factory. Besides the regular line of spool silks they turn out all shades of art embroidery silk, and many special orders for the manufacturing trade. In 1880 Mr. Heminway became a vice-president of the Dime Savings Bank, and in 1890 he was made a director in the Citizens' National Bank, of Waterbury. In addition to these positions he has been for five years president of the Watertown Library Association, treasurer of the Watertown Water Company, and treasurer of the public school board for ten years.

Mr. Heminway is a most active and prominent churchman, having been a vestryman of Christ Church (Episcopal) for twenty-five years, treasurer of the parish for ten years, and trustee of the Parish Fund for six years. He is also a trustee of the Evergreen Cemetery Association. In politics he is a Democrat, though he could not stand by his party on the Bryan platform. He is a member of the Waterbury Club and Home Club of Waterbury, and of the New England Society of New York. His most ideal pleasure is found in driving a good pair of horses and in traveling, both at home and abroad. Mrs. Heminway, whom he married on the seventeenth of January, 1866, was Julia M. Havens of Ogdensburg, New York. Mrs. Heminway is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution through Peleg Havens on her father's side and John Allyn, who married Ruth Burnham, December 18th, 1760, on her mother's side. Her maternal grandmother was the daughter of Thomas Burnham of Herefordshire, England, who was a direct descendant from Sir John Geers Burnham-Cotterell, Baronet. The ruins of the old court built in the thirteenth century are still standing, with the coat of arms carved in stone over the entrance. Mr. and Mrs. Heminway have three children, Buell Havens, married to Maud Willard of Brooklyn, New York, Mary Julia, wife of Paul Klimple, and Helen Louise, who remains at home.

"Ambition, determination to succeed in business, honesty, and temperate habits, but not to the extent of total abstinence," are the essentials of true success according to Mr. Heminway's solution of the problem. His advice is worthy, for he is a man who has made his own way in the world and made it straight and firm, through the very qualities which he advises others to cultivate.

EDWARD WASHBURN HOPKINS

HOPKINS, EDWARD WASHBURN, Ph.D., LL.D., professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology at Yale University, distinguished Orientalist, and an authority on the history of India, comes of a family that has been conspicuous in New England annals. Originally, the family was from Wales. John Hopkins, who emigrated from Coventry, England, was made a freeman in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634; he is said by some to have been the son of Stephen Hopkins of the Mayflower party, and by others to have been related to Edward Hopkins, governor of Connecticut. The date of his arrival in this country was 1633.

Associated with the Rev. Thomas Hooker on his journey to America, he traversed the wilderness with that sturdy divine and statesman, and with him, in 1636, helped found Hartford, of which town he was a selectman and a juror. His son, Stephen Hopkins, was the builder of the first mill in what is now the great industrial center, Waterbury. Stephen's son, John, in his turn, was among the foremost men in the development of that community, serving on the Committee of Public Safety and attaining the rank of lieutenant in the militia. His son, the Rev. Samuel Hopkins of West Springfield, married Jonathan Edwards' eldest sister, and their son, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hopkins of Hadley, Massachusetts, was one of the most learned and forceful ministers and theologians of his time. John Hopkins (third) acquired competency as a merchant in Massachusetts, His son, Lewis Spring Hopkins, M.D., practiced as a physician in Northampton, Massachusetts, two years, traveled much in Europe, was a deacon in Northampton, and in his later years was bank and school trustee and chairman of the board of health in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He was a man of scholarly attainment and literary ability, as indicated by the fact that after the age of seventy he began a critical translation of the New Testament.

Edward Washburn Hopkins, a twin son of Dr. Lewis Spring Hopkins, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, September 8th, 1857. His tastes, by inheritance, were literary, and his special fondness was for the ancient classics and poetry and history. His mother's influence upon the moral side of his character was strong. After attending the academy at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, he entered Columbia College, where he was graduated with the class of 1878. Immediately upon graduation he went abroad for three years' study in Germany and France. From the year of his return, 1881, till 1885, he was tutor in Latin and Zend at Columbia, whence he went to Bryn Mawr College as professor of Greek and Sanskrit. He had held that position ten years when he was honored by being called to succeed Professor Whitney at Yale University, in the chair of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, where he now is recognized as one of the leading Orientalists of the day. At the end of his first year at Yale, he took his family to Germany and himself spent the following year in India, returning to New Haven in 1897. He received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. at Leipzig University in 1881, and that of LL.D. at Columbia in 1902.

Professor Hopkins is secretary of the American Oriental Society and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, of the German Oriental Society, and of the American Philological Society. He is editor of the "Journal of the American Oriental Society." His published works include: "Caste in Ancient India," "Mann's Law Book," "Religions of India," "The Great Epic of India," "India, Old and New," and many essays on oriental and linguistic subjects.

In politics he is a Republican, but not partisan; in religion he is an Episcopalian. His amusement and recreation he gets from chess, tennis, bicycling, and mountain-climbing.

He married Mary Sanger Clark, daughter of Cyrus Clark of New York, on June 3d, 1893. They have had six children, all of whom are living. Their home is at No. 299 Lawrence street, New Haven.

Speaking of the course young Americans should adopt to attain the right kind of success, he says: "Avoid amusements that take up too much time. From twenty to thirty-five, spend all energies in life work; when thirty-five is reached, get married and after that do what work you can without neglecting your new interest. Especially avoid introspection; let God and your soul alone; keep up your morals by reading the best writers; don't get spiritually slipshod. Don't try to make more money when you have enough for convenience, but spend your life time in the pursuit of really satisfactory pleasure."

WILLIAM FOWLER HOPSON

HOPSON, WILLIAM FOWLER, artist, expert in the art of wood and copper plate engraving and designing, and a member of some of the foremost literary and art clubs in this country and abroad, is now a resident of New Haven and was born in Watertown, Connecticut, August 30th, 1849. His parents were Orrin Lewis and Caroline Susan (Wilson) Hopson, and his father was a master mechanic and inventor. Mr. Hopson's earlier ancestors were of English and French stock and the American branch of the family to which he belongs was founded by John Hopson about 1660.

The district and high schools of the village of Watertown and the town of Waterbury furnished William Hopson's early education. His later and more important training was gained while studying his profession in New York and New Haven. In 1897 he traveled across the American continent, in 1899 in Canada and Nova Scotia, and in 1904-5 and 6 quite extensively in Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, Italy, France, and Switzerland. He spent an entire year in Great Britain and a winter in Italy.

From 1872 to 1885 Mr. Hopson was engaged with a partner in the general business of wood engraving, and since 1885 he has worked by himself at etching, wood and copper-plate engraving, and designing. He engraved the illustrations, some 2,500 in number, for the last edition of Webster's Dictionary, as well as doing much book and magazine work, and for the last ten years he has confined his efforts almost entirely to the art of book-plate engraving, at which he has been so successful. His work is well and widely known for its artistic merit, originality, careful execution, and delicateness of detail. He had an exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1900 and received honorable mention at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901.

Mr. Hopson is a member of many distinguished clubs, including the Grolier Club of New York, the Rowfaut Club of Cleveland, of the Odd Volume, and the Bibliophile Society of Boston, of the Acorn Club of Connecticut, of which well-known book club he is now president, of the Ex Libris Society of London, the Bibliographical Society of London, the Paint and Clay Club of New Haven, the National Arts Club of New York, and of the Society of Illustrators and Artists. He is also a member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Connecticut Historical Society. He is a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, New Haven, and is greatly interested in Masonry, being a Master of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., also Master Workman of Israel Putnam Lodge, A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Republican, though he occasionally votes independently. Sketching and fishing are his favorite out-of-door pastimes and recreations.

William Fowler Hopson has been twice married; in 1871 to Mary Taylor Allen, by whom he had one son, Orrin Lewis Hopson, who is now living and who married Mary Mangliers in 1900. Mr. Hopson's present wife was Ada Mabel Carter, whom he married in Worcester, Massachusetts, June 27th, 1899. The city home of Mr. and Mrs. Hopson is at 730 Whitney avenue, New Haven, and their summer home is at "Idle Realm," Morgan's Point, East Haven.

Geo. E. Kenney

GEORGE EDWARD KEENEY

KEENEY, GEORGE EDWARD, the treasurer and manager of the Somerville Manufacturing Company, and president of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, was born in Manchester, Hartford County, Connecticut, March 22d, 1849. He is the son of Rockwell and Lenora Keeney. His father was a manufacturer and president of the company which Mr. Keeney now manages. He was a man esteemed for his clean, honest character, as well as for his success in business. He was a member of the Legislature from Somerville in 1884. The first of Mr. Keeney's ancestors found in America was Alexander Keeney, who came from England to Gloucester, Mass., and from there to Hartford about 1648. Richard and Joseph Keeney, two other ancestors, took part in the Revolutionary War.

Passing his youth in the country, Mr. Keeney received his early education at the district and high schools until he was thirteen, when he went to work in the silk mills in Manchester, and later in a machine shop in Meriden. He thus formed habits of industry at an early age, and attained a mastery of mechanical knowledge that can come only with experience. He was fond of study, particularly literature and mechanics, and when he was eighteen he attended the Military Academy at Cheshire, paying his tuition with his own earnings. His determination to become a successful business man was of as early formation as the industrious habits which made his success possible.

After leaving Cheshire, Mr. Keeney resumed his employment in the mills with his father. In 1868 he became treasurer and manager of the Somerville company. From 1865 to 1869 he was in the National Guard. In 1873 he married Ellen Denison, by whom he has had two children. Their home is in Somerville, Tolland County, Connecticut.

Politically, Mr. Keeney is thoroughly Republican in spirit, though he has never held any public office except to be Paymaster-General of State, from 1897 to 1899, and State Senator from the twenty-fourth district, from 1889 to 1891 and from 1893 to 1895. He was a member of the recent Constitutional Convention of Connecticut from his home town, Somers. Fraternally Mr. Keeney is a Mason. He attends and aids in the support of the Congregational Church, though he is not a member of any church.

Mr. Keeney's watchword to young Americans has plainly been his own, for he says: "Have some definite purpose, with a settled determination to accomplish the best possible results in whatever direction your energies tend. In business secure the approbation of older men by a life of honesty, and a clean and upright moral character."

LUDWIG HOLMES

HOLMES, Dr. LUDWIG, A.M., L.H.D., D.D., preacher, poet, and scholar, Swedish secretary of the Lutheran General Council of the United States and Canada and pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church in Portland, Middlesex County, Connecticut, is a native of Sweden and is one of the most distinguished representatives of that country in America today. He was born in Ströfvelstorp, Province of Skane, Sweden, on September 7th, 1858, the son of Carl and Johanna Nyström Holm. His father was a contractor and builder by trade.

The first fourteen years of Ludwig Holmes' life were spent in the country. After that he was obliged to earn his own living, which he did as errand boy in a newspaper office and later as clerk in a retail and wholesale dry goods house in Stockholm. He was healthy and strong in mind and body and showed remarkable literary taste and ability at a very early age. He wrote poetry at the age of eight and preached sermons to the trees in the forests. He came to America in 1879 and in 1886 he was graduated from Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois, in the divinity school of that institution. He has since received many honorary degrees; in 1891 the degree of A.M. and in 1897 the degree of L.H.D. from Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas, in 1900 the degree of D.D. at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, and in 1902 the degree of L.H.D. from his Alma Mater, Augustana College.

In June, 1886, Dr. Holmes was ordained pastor of the Lutheran Church and in the same year undertook his first pastorate in North Grosvenor Dale, Connecticut. The following year he married Sophia Helena Johnson of Altoona, Illinois, by whom he has had one child, a daughter, named Esther. In 1889 he was called to be pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church in Burlington, Iowa, where he remained until 1903. During his pastorate in Burlington the congregation of his church was nearly doubled, the church was remodeled, a chapel built, a new school erected and a new church was built in West Burlington, and all of these improvements were effected by the faithful work, the strong influence and rare organizing ability of Dr. Holmes. His eloquence and magnetism as a preacher attracted many people on whom his character and capability laid permanent bonds. He left that parish and came to Portland, Connecticut, in May, 1903, because he wished to devote more time to his literary work than the cares of the large Burlington Church permitted. While in Burlington he was a trustee of the Public Library for nine years and a leader in the intellectual life of that place.

Dr. Holmes has held many important ecclesiastical offices in the gift of his denomination. From 1890-1895 he was chairman of the Burlington District, from 1895 to 1898 he was vice-president of the Iowa Swedish Lutheran Conference, and from 1898 to 1902 he was president of the same. Since 1903 he has been Swedish Secretary of the Lutheran General Council of the United States and Canada. He is a member of the Board of Immigrant Missions of the Augustana Synod and in 1901 and 1902 he was president of the board of regents of Augustana College. In 1904 he was elected a member of the board of regents of Upsala College in New Orange, New Jersey. In the last town election in Portland he was elected a trustee of the Public Library and a member of the School Board. He is a member of several literary and historical societies.

As a poet and scholar Ludwig Holmes is one of the most learned, versatile, and well known men of his nationality in this country and is considered by many to be the foremost Swedish-American poet. He has written epic, lyric and didactic poems, hymns and humorous verses, all clear in style, beautiful in language and genuinely Christian in spirit. In 1896 he published his "Poems by Ludwig" and in 1904 his "New Poems by Ludwig" and both volumes are full of noble verse often forcefully dramatic and always scholarly and beautiful. He has contributed many articles to the leading Swedish periodicals, including the "Ungdoms Vännen" and the "Valkyrian." He is also the author of an "Outline for the Final Examination of Catechumens" and was editor of the Sunday School Hymnal used in the Churches of the Augustana Synod.

In addition to the many honors given him by the leading colleges of his faith in this country Dr. Holmes is the recipient of two most distinguished honors of royal gift. In 1901 he received from Oscar II, King of Sweden, through the special legate sent to the Swedish Lutheran Church of America, his eminence Bishop Von Scheele, the highest award ever conferred by the King for literary merits — the gold medal "Litteris et Artibus." He is also the sole possessor in America of the Jubilee Medal, granted him by Oscar II in 1897.

LEVERETT MARSDEN HUBBARD

HUBBARD, LEVERETT MARSDEN, lawyer, bank president, and ex-secretary of State, of Wallingford, New Haven County, Connecticut, was born in Durham, Middlesex County, Connecticut, April 23d, 1849. His earliest ancestor in America was George Hubbard, born in 1601, who was one of the original settlers around Boston, and who came overland to Hartford in 1636. Mr. Hubbard's father was Eli Hubbard, a clergyman and an educator, who was well known for his exceptional eloquence and oratorical gifts. Mr. Hubbard's mother was Georgiana Leach, and she died when he was but three years old, after which he made his home with her parents in the town of Durham, Connecticut, until he was seventeen, working some of the time in his grandfather's store. He was a robust lad with a most sanguine temperament. He took a great interest in politics and public speaking, and his favorite subjects for reading were history and biography. The study of the lives of successful public men gave him the impulse to win such success for himself. He attended Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and then entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, with the class of 1872. He did not stay to graduate, but entered instead the Albany Law School, where he took his LL.B. degree in 1870. Wesleyan has since conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M.

The summer following his graduation from law school Mr. Hubbard took up his residence in Wallingford and began the practice of law there and in the city of New Haven. That same year he became borough attorney of Wallingford, which office he has filled almost continuously ever since, a period of thirty-five years. In 1872 he was postmaster of Wallingford and held this position until 1885. In 1886, when the Borough Court of Wallingford was organized, he became its judge, and remained in that position for eleven years, until 1897, when he became judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New Haven County, which office he held until 1905. His professional work as a lawyer includes many important and successful cases, among the most notable being the Hayden-Stannard trial and the Anderson-Hall murder case.

Politically Judge Hubbard is an unswerving Republican. He was a delegate to the convention of 1888 which nominated President Harrison, and at that time and on many other public occasions has made political speeches of great force and eloquence. In 1887 and 1888 Judge Hubbard was secretary of state, and during his secretaryship he compiled a Register and Manual of the state of Connecticut that has been used as a model for all subsequent registers.

Business and social interests have received considerable attention from Judge Hubbard in spite of his many public services and his regular and extensive legal practice. He was one of the projectors of the First National Bank of Wallingford, was its vice-president for many years and has been one of its directors since its incorporation in 1881. Since 1894 he has been president of the Dime Savings Bank of Wallingford, and is a director in various manufacturing corporations. He has been for twenty-five years a trustee of Wesleyan Academy of Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Greek letter college fraternity, " Psi Upsilon ", of the Wallingford Club, the Union League Club of New Haven, the New Haven Colony Historical Society, the American Historical Society and the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Congregational Church. His favorite recreation is found in walking and horse-back riding.

On May 21st, 1873, Judge Hubbard married Florence Gazelle Ives. They have had four children, all of whom are now living.

Aside from his business, Mr. Sage has made ornithology his greatest interest, and he has become a thorough and authoritative student of that science. He is a fellow and secretary of the American Ornithologists' Union, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Linnaean Society of New York, of the Biological Society of Washington, and of the Connecticut Historical Society. In recognition of his scientific knowledge and his contributions to ornithology, Trinity College conferred the honorary degree of M. S. upon Mr. Sage in 1901. In creed Mr. Sage is an Episcopalian, in politics he is a Republican.

On September 16th, 1880, Mr. Sage married Agnes Farwell Kellogg. One child has been born to them.

CHARLTON MINER LEWIS

LEWIS, CHARLTON MINER, Ph.D., Emily Sanford professor of English Literature in Yale University, is a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen, who came from England to Plymouth in 1620. His paternal great-grandfather, Charles Miner, was an author and historian, and his maternal great-grandfather, Joseph McKeen, was the first president of Bowdoin College. His father was Charlton Thomas Lewis, a leading New York lawyer of wide and profound learning, an eminent Greek scholar, a member of the Actuarial Society of America and president of the Prison Association of New York, an organization whose purposes command his best energies in his later days.

Charlton Miner Lewis was born on March 4th, 1866, in Brooklyn. In his early life he was afflicted with much sickness. Limited as to out-door sports, he found more than comfort in his father's library,— he found opportunity to develop his inherited taste for the best in literature. His mother, who was Nancy McKeen previous to her marriage, was particularly watchful over him as he developed into young manhood, and her influence upon his spiritual life was strong.

Despite his handicap of physical ailments in his boyhood, his active brain, his clear mind, and his ready comprehension advanced him rapidly in his studies through James H. Morse's school and the Berkeley School in New York; and he was well prepared, physically as well as mentally, for the requirements of further study when he entered Yale, where, at the age of twenty, he received his degree of B.A. with the class of 1886. His proficiency in the curriculum won for him membership in Phi Beta Kappa. Also in college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon and Skull and Bones Societies.

His first intention was to follow his father's footsteps in the law, a choice of profession in which he had the support of his parents and the encouragement of circumstances. Accordingly he went to the Columbia Law School, where he received his LL.B. in 1889 and soon after began practicing in New York. But the attractions in the study of literature and philosophy — strengthened also by his environment — were too powerful for him to resist. In 1895 he returned to New Haven to accept a position as instructor in English Literature. At the same time, he began a graduate course which brought him the degree of Ph.D. in 1898. That year he was appointed assistant professor, and in 1899 he was selected for the Emily Sanford chair, which he has since held.

Of the publications from his pen, that which shows best, perhaps, his poetic instinct and culture is "Gawayne and the Green Knight" (1903). His other books are largely techincal and educational in their nature, like "The Foreign Sources of Modern English Versification" (1898), "The Beginnings of English Literature" (1900), "The Principles of English Verse" (1906), and contributions to various magazines and journals.

He is a Republican in politics, though he voted for Cleveland and might have remained with the Democratic party had it not been for Bryanism. He is fond of golf and music. He is a member of the University Club of New York, but his devotion to his work allows him little time for social recreation and club life.

He married Miss Grace H. Robbins of St. Paul, Minn., on June 16th, 1903. They have two children. Their home is at No. 429 St. Ronan street, New Haven.

WILLIAM DELOSS LOVE

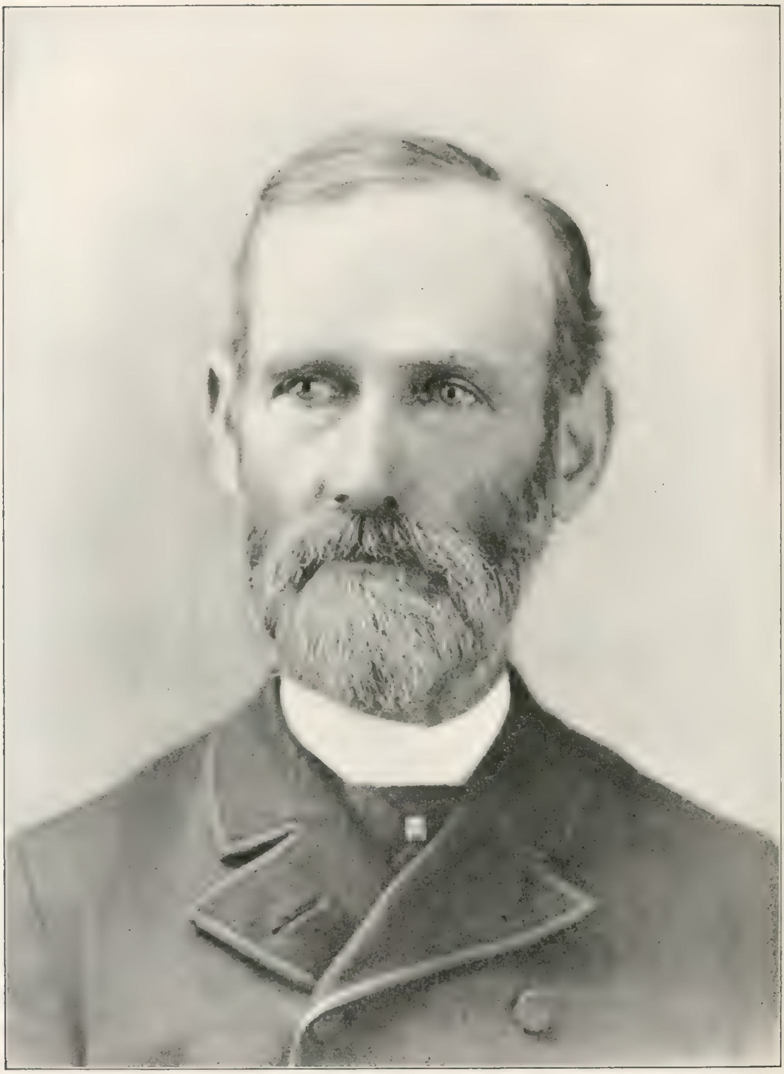
LOVE, REV. WILLIAM DELOSS, A.M., Ph.D., clergyman, scholar, and writer, pastor of the Farmington avenue Congregational Church of Hartford, president of the Connecticut Humane Society, and author of a number of well-known books and historical articles, was born in New Haven, New Haven County, Connecticut, November 29th, 1851. His ancestry is a very interesting and distinguished one and includes several of the most prominent early American families of English, Scotch, Scotch-Irish, Huguenot, and Dutch descent. The list of ancestors through whom, as " founders of the nation," he is entitled to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars, shows him to be in the fifth generation of descent from Robert Love, a sergeant in the Revolution. He is also in the ninth generation of descent from John Prescott, in the eighth from Lieutenant William Clark, in the seventh from Josiah Whitcomb, in the fifth from Captain Samuel Gurley, and in the fourth from William Whitcomb. Mr. Love's parents were William DeLoss Love and Matilda Wallace Love. His father was a well-known clergyman, preacher, and author, who held pastorates in Connecticut, in Massachusetts, and in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. From him Mr. Love inherited his preference for the ministry, his scholarly mind and habits, and his Christian grace of character. From his mother he received the noblest influences upon mind and character and the truest ideals of conduct.

The cities of New Haven and Milwaukee were Mr. Love's homes in childhood and boyhood, and having good health and plenty of leisure for study, he made the most of the educational advantages afforded by the city. He prepared for college at the Milwaukee Academy and then entered Hamilton College, where he received his A.B. degree in 1873, and his A.M. degree in 1876. After graduating from college he became instructor of mathematics and natural science in the Leicester (Mass.) Military Academy, and held this position for a year, when he resigned to become principal of the Broadway Grammar School of Norwich, Connecticut. In 1875 he gave up his position as principal to enter Andover Theological Seminary, for he had determined upon the ministry as his calling. He received his B.D. degree in 1878, and immediately after his graduation he was installed pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Church in Lancaster, Massachusetts. This was in 1878, the year of his marriage to Ada Minerva Warren of Leicester, Massachusetts, who died May 31st, 1881. After the death of his first wife Mr. Love resigned from his church in Lancaster and traveled in Europe and the East. Upon his return he supplied in the pulpit of the Second Congregational Church in Keene, New Hampshire. This charge fulfilled, Mr. Love spent a few years in business, at first in the Lebanon Woolen Company, and later as general passenger agent and assistant superintendent of the Boston, Winthrop & Shore Railroad. He was also for a time private secretary to Governor Samuel W. Hale of New Hampshire.

In October, 1884, Mr. Love married his second wife, Mary Louise Hale of Keene, New Hampshire, daughter of Governor Hale, and in the following year he resumed his ministerial calling as pastor of the Pearl street (now Farmington avenue) Congregational Church, and he still holds this pastorate. Since making Hartford his home Mr. Love has taken great interest in municipal matters, and since 1894 he has been a member of the Board of Park Commissioners. He is president of the Connecticut Humane Society, corresponding secretary of the Connecticut Historical Society, and in many other ways actively identified with the social, charitable, and intellectual, as well as the religious interests of Hartford. He is a member of the Republican party in politics, and is most active in the patriotic organizations, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. He is also a member of the American Antiquarian Society. He is a keen and ardent student of history and most of his secular writings have been on historical subjects. His best-known works are "Fast and Thanksgiving Days of New England," 1895, "Samson Occom and the Christian Indians of New England," 1900, monographs on New England history, and pamphlets and papers on local history. In 1894 he was granted the honorary degree of Ph.D. by his Alma Mater, Hamilton College.

The numerous and exacting pastoral duties of a large church and an active intellectual life occupy most of Mr. Love's time and interest, and he has never affiliated with any Masonic or fraternal orders, preferring to devote the time not taken by parish duties and scholarly pursuits, to home and family pleasures. His family consists of his wife and four children, though six have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Love. Their home is at 354 Laurel street, Hartford.

The influences which Mr. Love considers to have been strongest upon his life have been those of home, school, and active life. His experience in life has been broad indeed, for he has been an educator, a business man, a writer and scholar, and, first and always, a minister of the Gospel and a servant of God. His success as a minister, a scholar, and a man has depended on his own efforts, and it is with especial weight and pertinence that he gives his advice to others, saying, "Work, honest work, thorough work, and plenty of it," is the one true foundation of success in life.



A. L. Judd

ALBERT DUNHAM JUDD

JUDD, ALBERT DUNHAM, manufacturer, contractor, and inventor, of Wallingford, New Haven County, Connecticut, was born in New Britain, Hartford County, Connecticut, December 4th, 1830. He traces his ancestry to Thomas Judd, who came from England in 1634 and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and went later to Hartford and Farmington. Deacon Anthony Judd, Thomas' son, a joiner by trade, settled in New Britain. Several of Mr. Judd's ancestors were representatives in the General Assembly, and they have numbered among them deacons of churches for several generations, including the last three. Mr. Judd's father, Morton Judd, a hardware manufacturer, was a man who won general respect for his kindliness and generosity, as well as for his business ability. He was very strong and athletic and as active as he was vigorous. He was selectman in 1840, a member of the State legislature in 1845, and deacon of the First Congregational Church of New Britain from 1851 until the family removed to New Haven in 1864, and to Wallingford in 1878, where he died in 1901 in his ninety-third year. He married Lucina Dunham, a woman whose deep spirituality vitally influenced her son's character.

New Britain was a village in Mr. Judd's boyhood, and he attended the district school there and worked for his father out of school hours. He loved to work and was happier in the factory than in school. From early childhood he evinced a genius for drawing and constructing, and made pictures, sleds, and boats, with a skill far beyond his years. After leaving the district school he attended Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts, and when he left there at the age of seventeen, and his father offered him the option of college or factory, he chose the latter, and entered upon his work in life by making harness hames. He had acquired a great fondness for reading, which did much to atone for his brief schooling. The works of Thomas Dicks, the Bible, and other religious works, history, and some lighter reading, received his chief attention. The study of the Bible has been a constant interest in Mr. Judd's life, and his familiarity with the Scriptures has been of inestimable value in his later church and Sunday school work. After leaving the Seminary he joined evening classes in elocution and in learning the German language.

When Mr. Judd first entered the hardware manufacturing business he worked for his father and uncle, the firm being M. & O. S. Judd. In 1851 he was taken into partnership and the firm name changed to M. Judd & Company. In 1864 he removed to New Haven, where he entered into partnership with his brothers, H. L. and E. M. Judd, for the manufacture of upholsterer's hardware. In 1870 a joint stock company was formed, of which A. D. Judd was made president, and he continued in that office until his retirement from business in 1890. In 1879 the business was removed to Wallingford, where new and more commodious buildings were erected, and where now, 1905, he is a stockholder in the present firm of H. L. Judd Company. Since his retirement from the manufacturing business Mr. Judd has devoted his time to real estate and to his various church, financial, and civil offices. He has spent much time planning, building, and renting model tenements, and in this way has done much for the poor. His inventions have led to thirty-four patents on constructions and designs, including many original and useful articles now in use. He was deacon and treasurer of the First Congregational Church of New Britain, deacon of the Dwight Place Church of New Haven, and a member of the Building Committee for the latter Church. He has taught Sunday school classes for nearly fifty years and has given constant individual service to many religious causes. His positions in financial circles have been as corporator, director, and appraiser of the Dime Savings Bank of Wallingford, and vice-president and director of the First National Bank in the same town. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was burgess of New Britain in 1860, and of Wallingford in 1890.

Mr. Judd has never joined any secret society, finding more congenial society, as well as social enjoyment, in his church relations. He has always been active and vigorous in his physical life, as in business, being especially fond in his earlier life of baseball, wicket, and ten-pins, and in his later life of billiards and croquet. He has spent a considerable part of the last twenty years in travel in the South, Catskill, Adirondack, and White Mountains, Mexico and California.

He has lived in many places, the cause of the changes being an endeavor to find a beneficial climate, for Mr. Judd has been a sufferer from chronic asthma for nearly fifty years. Indeed, during his long life Mr. Judd has had a series of illnesses and accidents that would have discouraged the average man, so great a loss of time, money, and vitality have they entailed. Instead of letting them hinder his career, he has so overcome these drawbacks that he has accomplished more than most men, and this has been possible because he has done what he advises all men seeking success to do, namely, "to familiarize themselves with the teachings and life of Christ and follow them. Then to do with their might what their hands find to do."

On April 25th, 1855, Mr. Judd married Lucilia Wells, who died in August, 1900. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Judd, three of whom have survived their mother.

GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD

LADD, GEORGE TRUMBULL, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Philosophy at Yale University, is a scion of the Ladd family (variously spelled De Lad, Le Lad, Ladde) which came to England with William the Conqueror from France, and settled at Deal, eight miles from Dover. Daniel Ladd sailed to this country from England in the Mary and John of London, March 24th, 1633-34. Elder William Brewster, through his son Love, and Governor William Bradford are also among the professor's progenitors. He himself is of the Connecticut branch of the Ladd family.

He was born in Painesville, Lake County, O., on January 19th, 1842, the son of Silas Trumbull Ladd and Elizabeth Williams Ladd. His father was treasurer of Western Reserve College from 1842 to 1850, was deacon in his church, filled various minor town offices, and was held in high esteem for his integrity, industry and kindliness — a genuine Puritan of the highest type. His mother was a woman of noble domestic ideals and of restless activity — ambitious for her children.

The home tasks were apportioned among the children, and to the boy George, being the only son, fell the care of the horse and the cow and the general " chores " out-of-doors. To get away into the woods and fields was his delight, but it was with books that he found his particular happiness — not a little to the anxiety of his parents, for he was not especially robust. While he read everything that came in his way, the books for the most part were carefully selected. At the age of eight, his first savings, of $2.00, he spent for a copy of Josephus and of Plutarch, and at eighteen he read Kant's " Critique of Pure Reason," from which he suffered no more injury than he had suffered from certain " thrillers " he had read on the sly in his earlier youth. Most of his work in preparing for college was done by himself, only a portion of the time being given to the curriculum in the Painesville High School and the Rev. Mr. Brayton's private school. He entered Western Reserve in 1860, graduating in 1864. While in Reserve College, Morgan's "raiders" brought the "troublous times" of the Civil War close home, and the young college boy went forth as one of the Squirrel Hunters to defend Cincinnati, a service for which he still preserves his certificate.

After graduation, he went into business with his father. His constant studies, however, seemed to turn his steps naturally toward a higher institution of learning, with the result that in 1866 he went to the Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1869. His first pastorate was in Edinburg, O. In 1871 he went to the Spring Street Congregational Church in Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained till called to the professorship of philosophy at Bowdoin College in 1879, and thence he was called to his present chair at Yale, in 1881. Through all this period he had kept up his private study. Western Reserve conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1879; Yale that of M.A. in 1881, Western Reserve that of LL.D. in 1895, and Princeton that of LL.D. at the sesquicentennial in 1896.

He was lecturer on church polity and systematic theology at Andover Theological Seminary, 1879-81, and was several times lecturer and conducted the Graduate Seminary in Ethics at Harvard in 1895-6. In 1892 and 1899, on invitation of the Imperial Educational Society and the Imperial University of Tokio, he lectured at Doshisha and the Summer School of Japan. His work made of this an international episode of note, marked in Japan by the Emperor's admitting him to audience and decorating him with the Third Degree, Order of the Rising Sun, and in this country by the report of Minister Buck to the effect that these services had been worth more for cementing friendly relations between the two countries than much diplomacy. The professor also lectured on philosophy before the University of Bombay, India, in 1899-90, and on the philosophy of religion at Calcutta, Madras, Benares, and other cities in India.

While in Milwaukee, the professor was customarily on the Home Missionary and other committees, and before leaving was for several years one of the advisory committee of the Chicago Theological Seminary. He founded in 1893 and served as second president of the American Philosophical Association in 1904. He belongs to the International Congress in Paris in 1900. He also belongs to the American Society of Naturalists, the American Oriental Society, section of Religion, and to the Imperial Educational Society of Japan.

Professor Ladd's writings embrace: "Principles of Church Polity" (1882); "Doctrines of Sacred Scripture," two volumes (1884); Lötze's "Outlines of Philosophy," translation, six volumes (1887); "Elements of Physiological Psychology"; "What is the Bible?" (1883); "Introduction to Philosophy" (1889); "Outlines of Physiological Psychology" (1890); "Philosophy of Mind" (1891); "Primer of Psychology" (1894); "Psychology, Descriptive and Explanatory" (1894); "Philosophy of Knowledge" (1897); "Outlines of Descriptive Psychology" (1898); "Essays on Higher Education" (1899); "A Theory of Reality" (1899); "Lectures to Teachers on Educational Psychology" (in Japanese), "Philosophy of Conduct" (1902), and many magazine articles. Some of the books have been translated into Japanese and some into the language of the blind. The professor is now engaged upon an elaborate work on the philosophy of religion.

The Professor's father was a "Free-Soiler," and he himself was a Republican until 1884, when he became an independent. In Church affiliation he is a Congregationalist. Gardening is his favorite pastime, and at sea he finds his most perfect rest and relaxation. When younger he was expert at boxing, fencing, playing ball and the like, and in later life, when suffering from over-work, he took up archery.

He married, on December 8th, 1869, Miss Cornelia Ann, daughter of John Tallman of Bellaire, O., and on December 9th, 1895, Miss Frances Virginia, daughter of Dr. George T. Stevens of New York. He has had four children, three of whom are living. His home is at No. 204 Prospect street, New Haven.

He believes that principles, methods, and habits for what the world calls success depend upon the nature of the ideals. Ideals, then, should be chosen as things of highest worth and should be followed because they are worth it, expecting much suffering in their behalf, acting with all the wisdom that can be gathered and leaving the results with the Ruler of All.

LEW ALLEN LIPSETTE

LIPSETTE, LEW ALLEN, editor and one of the founders of the *Meriden Daily Journal,* is best known in his own locality and in the newspaper fraternity of Connecticut and New York as Lew Allen. He was born in the City of New York on February 18th, 1852, and he has been in the newspaper business from his earliest youth. Even while he was attending public school in New York his mind was running to newspaper work. It had for him that fascination which any man who has been successful in the work has felt, but which the best of them cannot describe in terms intelligible to that portion of the world which might be called immune.

At the moment he was old enough to direct his own affairs he began to indulge his passion for journalism and for more than a quarter of a century has been following his profession in Connecticut. He had been city editor of the *New Haven Union* for some time when, in 1886, the city of Meriden seemed to offer a good field for a wide-awake evening paper. Francis Atwater, Thomas L. Reilley (the present mayor), Frank E. Sands, and Mr. Allen, after discussing the situation from the standpoint of trained newspaper men, established the Journal Publishing Company and began to publish an evening paper. Francis Atwater was chosen president and Mr. Allen vice-president and Mr. Allen has been the editor ever since, the oldest newspaper man in Meriden in point of service. Success attended the enterprise from the start. Mr. Allen and his associates studied the needs of the field and have supplied them to the highest satisfaction of a constantly widening territory. The *Journal* stands among the foremost of the publications in Connecticut.

What these results have required of Mr. Allen in the way of time and thought may well be imagined by those acquainted with editorial work and is proved to others by his inability to spare moments for those outside affairs in which in reality he is deeply interested. His politics might be described as Independent, betokening a freedom to support the best in men and measures without regard to party. He has served as a member of the Court of Common Council. For five years he was a member of Company I, Second Infantry, C. N. G. He belongs to Pilgrims' Harbor Council, No. 543; Royal Arcanum, and the Colonial Club. His religious creed is that of the Protestant Episcopal Church and he is a member of the parish of All Saints' Church in Meriden.

Mr. Allen's wife is Amelia Urick, whom he married in 1878. They have two sons, Walter and Lewis, Jr.

Wm. H. Bristol

PROF. WILLIAM HENRY BRISTOL

BRISTOL, PROF. WILLIAM HENRY, educator, inventor, manufacturer and founder of The Bristol Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, was born there July 5th, 1859, and is the son of Benjamin H. and Pauline Phelps Bristol, both of English descent. The first American progenitor of the Connecticut Bristols was Henry, who was one of the early settlers in the New Haven Colony. He was married twice; his second wife was Lydia, daughter of Francis and Mary (Edwards) Browne, whom he married on January 26th, 1656. Henry died in 1695. The line of descent is through his son Daniel by his second marriage.

Daniel was born May 4th, 1671, and died May 15th, 1728. He was also married twice, but the children are all by his second wife, Hester Sperry.

Richard, son of Daniel, was born October 18th, 1708, and died in 1791. He married Mary ——— and lived in Milford.

Nathan, son of Richard, was baptized on March 3d, 1752, at Milford. On his tombstone, standing at present in the old cemetery at Milford, is inscribed, "Died April 25th, 1826, aged seventy-five years." He married Anna, daughter of Jesse Lombard, whose tombstone is also in the old Milford cemetery. He was a soldier in the Revolution and fought in the battles of Long Island and White Plains.

Nehemiah, a son of Nathan, married Lorania Down, June 3d, 1798. On his tombstone in the old Milford cemetery is inscribed "Died May 30th, 1832, aged sixty-two years."

Hiel, the second son of Nehemiah and grandfather of William H. Bristol, migrated from Milford to Newtown and then to Salem (Naugatuck), and married Chastina Potter. He was born September 5th, 1803, and died May 30th, 1871.

William H. Bristol studied at the public schools in Naugatuck until 1876, when he became a clerk in a general store in that town, in which position he remained until 1880. He evinced decided mechanical genius and a scientific bent of mind and as soon as his savings were sufficient, he resigned this position to avail himself of the scientific course at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey. During his junior year he organized the manual-instruction department in the Workingman's School in New York City and taught there, continuing his courses at the Institute at the same time. In 1884 he was graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer, after which he kept up his classes in the Workingman's School for two years. Then, in 1886, he became instructor in mathematics at Stevens Institute and two years later assistant professor in that department. In 1899 he was given the title of Professor of Mathematics.

In addition to carrying on his courses in mathematics at the Institute, Professor Bristol has given considerable attention to inventing, perfecting and manufacturing a series of recording instruments adapted for making continuous records of pressure, temperature and electricity. During the past fourteen years he has developed a complete line of these recording instruments adapted to meet almost every industrial requirement, covering the most complete variety of ranges for the measurement of pressure, temperature and electricity manufactured by any company in the world. Thousands of the recorders are in daily use. They are based on scientific principles and are unequaled for their simplicity and reliability. Among the most valuable and extensively used are his recording pressure gauges, recording voltmeters, wattmeters, ampere meters, recording thermometers, pyrometers and his patent steel belt-lacing.

In 1889 Mr. Bristol organized The Bristol Company for the purpose of manufacturing his inventions and he has been president of the company from its organization until January, 1906.

At the Chicago Exposition, the company was awarded a medal and diploma for their exhibit of recording instruments and steel belt-lacing. A silver medal was awarded for the exhibit of the Bristol recording instruments at the Paris Exposition in 1900, and at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, these recorders were awarded a gold medal. Mr. Bristol has received many other recognitions of the excellence of his inventions, including the John Scott Legacy Medal awarded him by the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia in 1890.

At the present time, he is developing a system of thermo-electric pyrometers for the measurement of high temperatures, and also a line of instruments for automatically recording extremely delicate movements of an indicating arm where the slightest friction would cause an inaccuracy in the record.

Professor Bristol is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In politics he is a Republican. Though he is not a member of any church society, he is affiliated with the Congregational denomination. His favorite sports are those afforded by out-door country life, boating and automobiling.

In 1885, Prof. Bristol married J. Louise Wright, who died three years later. On June 28th, 1899, he married Elise H. Myers, who is a great-granddaughter of General Michael Myers.

HENRY WOODWARD

WOODWARD, HENRY, a leading citizen and druggist of Middletown, Middlesex County, Connecticut, was born in that city, June 26th, 1838. His parents were Ellen Pratt Woodward and Dr. Charles Woodward, a physician honored for his skill and success in his profession, and for his public spirit and benevolence. He was actively interested in education, and was a trustee of Wesleyan University. He was also at different times state senator and representative.

The first of the large and well known family of Woodward to be found in America was Henry Woodward, a physician, who came from England and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635. Third in line of descent from him was Israel Woodward, who served as captain in the French and Indian War. Thomas Dewey, another of Mr. Woodward's paternal ancestors, was an early colonial settler of some note. On his mother's side Mr. Woodward is descended from John Pratt, who came from England to Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1735, and moved later to Hartford with Hooker's famous band.

A big, healthy boy, young Mr. Woodward was brought up in the little city of Middletown. Though not a very diligent student, he was fond of mathematics, and of reading history and biography. He attended Chase's Academy in Middletown, J. B. Woodford Academy in Windsor, and studied for a short time at Wesleyan University. In 1861 Mr. Woodward went into business as a druggist, a career adopted from force of circumstances and one which he has followed ever since with marked success. Though a man of true public spirit and an intelligent voter, Mr. Woodward has never desired public office, and held such office rarely, though he did valuable service to his state on the important Fish Commission in 1867-1869, and he has been alderman and a member of the City Water Commission. In political faith Mr. Woodward has been a Democrat, though he changed his allegiance in the instance of "Bryanism." Perhaps Mr. Woodward is best known for his prominence in Masonic circles in

Henry Woodward

which he is an enthusiastic leader and promoter. He has held many important offices in Templar Masonry, having become a thirty-third degree Mason. His activity in masonry may best be judged by the high masonic offices he has held. He has been Master of Lodge, Master of Council, Commander of Commandery, Grand Commander of Connecticut, President of the Connecticut Association of Past Grand Commanders and President of the New England Association of Past Grand Commanders. He has been a trustee of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane for thirty-five years, or since 1870, and is the only chairman the board has ever had. He has also served on the finance committee for over twenty-five years, a large part of the time as its chairman.

Mr. Woodward finds his pleasantest relaxation in yachting and driving. He is unmarried and lives with his sister on Broad street, Middletown.

Gleaning his principles from a long successful business career, and proving them in his own honored citizenship, Mr. Woodward gives the following careful advice to young men. "Be true to yourself· Study questions from all sides. Consider the opinions of others, form and act upon your own. Cultivate self-reliance. Preserve your individuality always. Avoid excesses of all kinds. Never be afraid to say '*No.*'"

CHARLES HENRY NOBLE

NOBLE, CHARLES HENRY, bank commissioner for the State of Connecticut, expert accountant, and financier, of New Milford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, was born there December 13th, 1842, the son of Charles Clement Noble and Harriet Curtis Noble. His father was by trade a merchant tailor, and he was at one time the town clerk of New Milford. His mother died when he was but thirteen years old, but he has never forgotten her patient, loving care of her large family of eight children, or her dying advice, " be good to the children." Mr. Noble traces his ancestry to Thomas Noble, the emigrant ancestor of the largest family of the name in the United States, who was born in England about 1632 and was an inhabitant of Boston in 1653. Thomas Noble's son, John, was the first white settler of the town of New Milford, where he took up his residence in 1707 and built a palisade house as a protection from the Indians. He was prominent in the affairs of the town and was a frequent representative in the General Assembly. Another of Mr. Noble's ancestors, Zadoch Noble, was a member of the New Milford Committee of Inspection and Correspondence, and still another, Josiah Lacey, of Bridgeport, served in the Continental Army as private, ensign, second lieutenant, captain, and regimental quarter-master. He is also a direct descendant of Clement Bottsford of Newtown, Connecticut, who served as sergeant and ensign in the Revolutionary Army.

Having received a public school education, supplemented by a course in business college, Mr. Noble went to work as clerk in a general store in his native town. This was in 1860, and three years later he entered the Bank of Litchfield County, in New Milford, as a " bank boy," and remained there, passing through several promotions, until 1878, when he resigned his position of assistant cashier to become assistant to Hon. Andrew B. Mygatt, National Bank Examiner for the district of Connecticut and Rhode Island. He remained with Mr. Mygatt until August, 1879, and was in his service again from 1883 to 1887, when Mr. Mygatt was succeeded by the Hon. James W. Hyatt. Mr. Noble was retained in the same position by Mr. Hyatt, and when the latter was appointed treasurer of the United States, Mr. Noble went with him to Washington to represent him on the committee and count the funds in the treasury preparatory to his giving a receipt to his predecessor. Before leaving Washington Mr. Noble was appointed bank commissioner for the State of Connecticut to fill a vacancy, and his term expired June 20th, 1889. For the two years following he was employed in the Savings Bank of Danbury. In 1893 he again acted on a committee to count the funds of the United States Treasury, a most responsible and delicate task, requiring the utmost accuracy and involving laborious pains. In 1897 and again in 1901 and for a fourth term in 1905 Mr. Noble was appointed Bank Commissioner for Connecticut. His present term of office will expire in 1909.

In the intervals between these different financial engagements Mr. Noble has practiced as an accountant, having banking, insurance, publishing, and manufacturing concerns to audit and examine. He has also held various town offices, having been assessor of New Milford in 1880 and 1881, auditor in 1894 and 1895, and town treasurer in 1896. He has been a member of the "Board of Trustees of the Library and Memorial Fund" of New Milford, and its secretary and treasurer since its organization in 1893, having charge of its building and trust funds. He has been secretary and treasurer of the New Milford Water Company since its organization in 1873, and a director in that company since 1887. He is greatly interested in all the affairs and interests of the town which his ancestors founded. He is a member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In politics he is a Republican and in creed a Congregationalist, being a member of the First Congregational Church of New Milford. Mr. Noble has never married.

ANDREW WHEELER PHILLIPS

PHILLIPS, ANDREW WHEELER, Ph.D., Dean of the Graduate School and professor of mathematics at Yale University, is one of those instructors who put their impress upon the minds and character of their students, who make their branch of instruction interesting, and who assure for themselves forever a warm place in the hearts of the men, even the world's busiest, who have known them. It might be said of him that he was a born teacher and the review of his career shows that his earliest and always fondest ambition was to learn in order that he might have the power to impart instruction.

He was born in Griswold, New London County, on March 14th, 1844, the son of Dennison Phillips and Wealthy Browning (Wheeler) Phillips. His father was a typical New England farmer, endowed with hard-headed common sense, sturdy integrity, patient industry, and tireless energy. His mother, encouraging lofty ideals, did much to direct both his intellectual genius and to promote his moral and spiritual aspirations.

With all his fondness for study, it was only by hard personal effort that he could secure the opportunity. He could get what learning the public and private schools of his native town could afford him, but when it came to anything beyond that, his best energies had to be called into exercise. Thus, after leaving the preliminary schools, he entered upon a course of teaching in the public schools of eastern Connecticut, for which he was well equipped, but at the same time pursued the higher studies by himself. After four years of this teaching he became instructor in mathematics — his favorite branch — at Cheshire Academy, where he remained from 1864 to 1875. Meantime, by studying mathematics with Professor Hubert A. Newton, at Yale, he obtained the degree of Ph. B. there in 1873, to be followed by the degree of Ph.D. in 1877, after a course in mathematics, physics, political and social sciences, and philosophy. Trinity College gave him the honorary degree of M. A. in 1875.

Andrew W. Phillips.

In 1876, he was called to Yale to serve as tutor in mathematics. In 1881 he was appointed assistant professor, in 1891 professor, and in 1895, in addition to his position as professor, he was chosen Dean of the Graduate School of the University. All these appointments were recognitions of his skill as a teacher and administrator, and also, to the minds of those who knew him, of his wide popularity with the faculty, the student body, and the alumni. In 1883, he was chosen trustee of the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut at Cheshire, in 1886 trustee of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, in 1891 trustee of the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville (since 1900 he has been president of that board), and in 1903 trustee of the Cheshire School (incorporated) at Cheshire.

His mathematical writings cover a wide field. They include "The Graphic Algebra" (in conjunction with Professor Beebe), "The Elements of Geometry" (in conjunction with Professor Fisher), "Trigonometry and Tables" (in conjunction with Doctor Strong), editing the *Connecticut Alumni* for thirteen years, 1882-1894, a biographical sketch of Professor Hubert A. Newton, and various papers on higher mathematics and astronomy for scientific and educational journals.

Among the societies of which he is a fellow or member are the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Mathematical Society, and the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.

In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married to Maria Scoville Clarke, on April 22d, 1867. She died February 22d, 1896. His home is at No. 209 York street, New Haven.

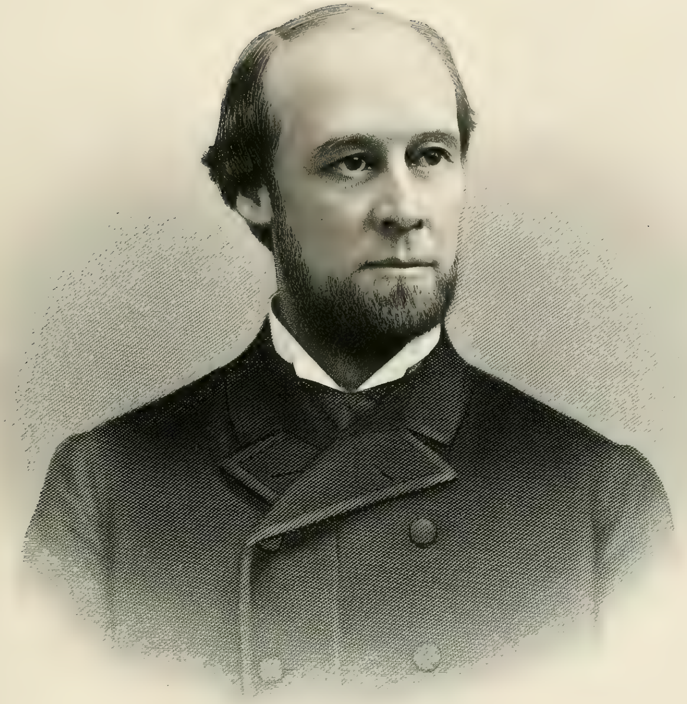
The lesson Professor Phillips would teach to all young Americans aspiring to success with high motives is: "In whatever work one is engaged, let him do it with all his might and be fitting himself at the same time for something higher."

JOHN D. BROWNE

BROWNE, JOHN D., president of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, son of Gurdon Perkins and Esther (Dean) Browne, was born in Plainfield, Windham County, Connecticut, in 1836. The old homestead, first occupied by his great-great-grandfather, has remained in the family nearly two hundred years. His grandfather, John Browne, enlisted in the patriot army in 1776, and with two of his brothers served through the long and trying period of the war and endured the privations and hardships of that cheerless winter at Valley Forge. On the headstone which marks his grave in the little "Green Hollow" cemetery is this simple inscription, "A Soldier of the Revolution."

Mr. Browne's father was a hard-working farmer, a justice of the peace, and an assessor in his native town, who reared his family in habits of industry and frugality, and did not forget to inculcate by precept and example those principles of robust morality and patriotism in which he himself had been trained. He was also a school teacher of considerable local celebrity, beginning to teach, at the age of seventeen, the district school in his own and neighboring towns, and continuing in that profession through thirty-six winters. He was an ardent Democrat of the old school, always performing his duties as a patriotic citizen and voting at every election in his town until the very close of his long life. He died at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Browne's mother was a woman of rare qualities, deeply solicitous for the intellectual and spiritual culture of her children. The keynote of her character was, "Walk humbly, deal justly, love mercy." She died at the age of eighty-seven years.

In youth Mr. Browne's life was devoted to the farm and the district school, and at the age of nineteen he taught the schools in his native town. But the duties of a school teacher were not congenial as a life work. Having, in 1855, made a visit to the then far-off territory of Minnesota, he made a second journey thither in the spring of 1857, and located in Minneapolis, where, after varying



J. D. Browne

occupations — including the duties of associate editor of the weekly paper — he engaged in the service of the Minneapolis Mill Company, and for two years aided in the development and improvement of the magnificent water power at that point, which has since brought wealth and power to that beautiful city. When the work was completed Mr. Browne was selected by the Little Falls Manufacturing Company to undertake the development of the fine water power at that point. He was elected a director and secretary, and appointed agent to carry on the work. Little Falls was at that time a small village of a few hundred inhabitants, on the extreme border of civilization, about one hundred miles north of Minneapolis. Here he spent a year, with a crew of forty men, constructing a dam across the Mississippi River, under great difficulties successfully completing the work. This point was about three hundred miles north of the nearest railroad (LaCrosse) and nearly all supplies for the crew had to be hauled overland from Minneapolis or St. Paul. This work involved a large responsibility and was no small undertaking for a young man of twenty-four.

While in Minnesota Mr. Browne was actively prominent in local and state politics, aided in the organization of the Republican party in Minnesota in 1855 (territorial days), and held intimate relations with the dominant party at the National Capital through the administration of President Lincoln, for whose election he had been an enthusiastic and effective worker. He was often a delegate to county and state conventions, and was elected an alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln at Chicago, in 1860. At the close of the presidential campaign he was elected messenger to take the first electoral vote of the state to Washington, — an office regarded as highly complimentary at that time. He remained in Washington during the eventful winter preceeding the withdrawal of the seceding states, and during his stay there received an appointment in the Interior Department, under Joseph Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office. For four years, during Lincoln's administration, he was chief clerk in the office of Surveyor General of Public lands in St. Paul, to which city the office had been recently removed from Detroit. He was appointed with the rank of major on the staff of General Daley, then in command of the state militia. When the call to arms came in

1861, he, with others, enlisted and recruited a company for the Second Regiment, and reported at Fort Snelling, but was rejected by the examining surgeon on account of physical disability.

In 1865 Mr. Browne returned to his native state and engaged in the business of fire insurance. In 1867 he became connected with the Hartford Fire Isurance Company, as its general agent and adjuster. In 1870 he was elected secretary of that company, in the duties of which he was engaged until called to the presidency of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company in 1880. This company, under his leadership, has marched steadily forward to its present position as one of the large and solid financial institutions of Hartford. In the year ending January 1st, 1880, its premium income was $399,348; the assets, $1,483,480. In the year ending January 1st, 1906, the premium income was $3,147,059.57; the assets, $5,813,619.36. During this period the semi-annual dividends, regularly paid, amounted to $2,500,000, — figures which speak for themselves. The Connecticut met the great disaster in San Francisco with unflinching courage. It immediately announced to claimants in San Francisco, policy-holders and the public generally, that all claims in San Francisco and elsewhere would be promptly paid and the Connecticut would continue business as usual. As an indication of confidence in the management, and the courage of their convictions as to the future of the business, the stockholders unanimously voted, and promptly paid in, one million dollars in cash, to strengthen the company beyond "the possibility of critical scrutiny." The handsome building of the company, at the corner of Grove and Prospect streets, was largely the result of Mr. Browne's planning and taste.

In politics Mr. Browne is independent. He cut loose from the Republican party at the time of the nomination of Blaine and advocated the election of Cleveland, whose administration he cordially approved. He is an uncompromising foe to centralization, paternalism, and imperialism in government. He believes in the Declaration of Independence, the Rights of the States, and the Constitution as understood by the fathers. He is interested in many Hartford business, charitable, and social organizations and associations; is a director in the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, the National Exchange Bank; director, member of the Finance Committee and chairman of the Board of Managers of the Hartford Retreat; director, member of the Finance and Executive Committees of the Connecticut Humane Society; director of the Charity Organization Society; president of the Hartford Charitable Society; member of the Connecticut Historical Society, the Hartford Board of Trade, the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Reform Club of New York, formerly a member of the Visiting Committee of the Connecticut Prison Association, and a cheerful supporter of all legitimate, charitable, and educational work.

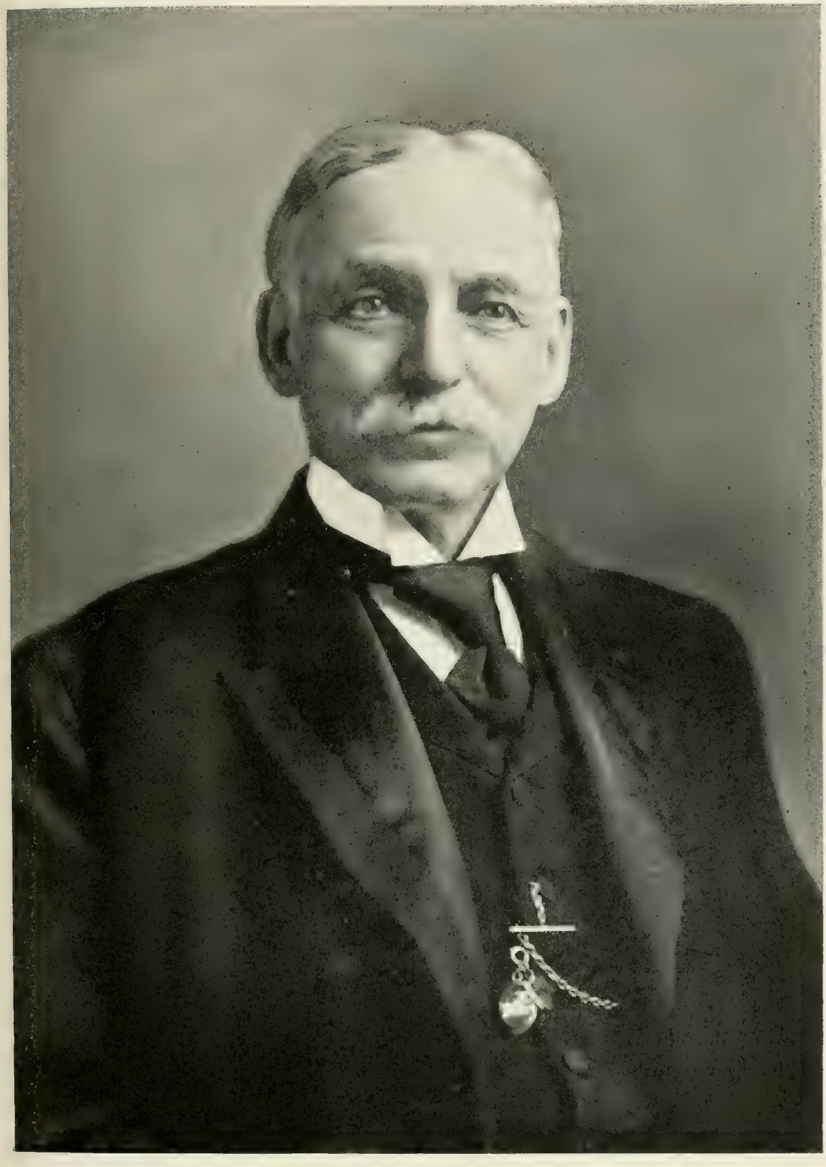
He was married in 1861, to Miss Frances Cleveland, daughter of Luther and Lydia (Woodward) Cleveland, of Plainfield, Connecticut. She died in 1893, leaving two daughters, Alice Cleveland, wife of Francis R. Cooley of Hartford, and Virginia Frances Browne.

NELSON JAMES WELTON

WELTON, NELSON JAMES, civil and hydraulic engineer, was born in Waterbury (Buck's Hill), Connecticut, February 15th, 1829. The Welton family has had a prominence in the history of Waterbury dating from the town's earliest days and well maintained by its present representative. He is a lineal descendant of Richard Welton (son of John Welton of Wales, England), who was the first English male child of European parents born in Waterbury. The house which he built and in which he lived after 1708 was also the birth place of Nelson James Welton, having passed through five generations of Weltons by inheritance. Richard Welton, a builder by trade, was a Bachelor's Proprietor before 1700 and one of the first Episcopalians of Waterbury. He was Sergeant of the Township and Freeholder's Courts were held in his house. His great-great-grandson, Mr. Welton's father, was Lyman Welton, a farmer and musician, and a man esteemed for his integrity. His wife, Mr. Welton's mother, was Minerva Judd, granddaughter of the Rev. Chauncey Prindle. The Judd family is descended from Deacon Thomas Judd, who came from England in 1634.

Mr. Welton was reared on his father's farm and brought up to do all kinds of farm labor. His entire youth was spent in the country and filled with so much hard work that his education was obtained under great difficulties. He attended the district school until he was sixteen when he went to the Waterbury Academy and studied land surveying under Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fabrique. In the summers he worked on the farm and at surveying and at all times read all the engineering and mathematical works available. At eighteen he taught school, continuing to teach in the winter for five years.

In June, 1850, being then twenty-one, Mr. Welton was appointed County Surveyor for New Haven County. He opened an office in Waterbury, where he has been engaged ever since in land surveying, civil and hydraulic engineering, the settlement of estates and civil



Nelson J. Welton

offices. In January, 1869, Mr. Welton married Mrs. Frances R. (Phillips) Lyon of Smyrna, New York. She died in 1900, leaving no children. In 1870 Mr. William W. Bonnett became associated with Mr. Welton, and the firm of Welton and Bonnett still exists, though as consulting engineers only.

As a public official Mr. Welton has served his city in many capacities. In 1853, when the city of Waterbury was incorporated, he was the first city clerk. He was street surveyor and city engineer for thirty-two years, grand juror for four years, and justice of the peace for twenty-eight years. He has also been town clerk, probate judge and recorder of the city court. In 1861 he was Democratic representative of the town in the State Legislature. In 1867 he built the city water works. He was president of the city water board for twenty-seven years and engineer and superintendent of the department for thirty years. In 1883 and 1884 he had charge of the construction of the city sewerage. He is a member of the Connecticut Association of Civil Engineers and a Fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and for twenty-five years has served on the State Board of Civil Engineers. He has been superintendent and secretary of the Riverside Cemetery Association since 1853 and treasurer since 1865. He has also been Councilman, Alderman and Acting Mayor of Waterbury, and was a member of the first board of trustees of the Bronson Free Library. He is a director in the Waterbury National Bank and the Waterbury Savings Bank, and treasurer of St. Margaret's Diocesan School in his city.

Mr. Welton's family have always been staunch Episcopalians and supporters of St. John's Church in their native city. He was connected with the Sunday School of that Church for fifty-two years and since then has been Senior Warden and Parish Agent. He is a prominent Free Mason. He was made a Mason in Harmony Lodge, No. 42, Waterbury, in 1856, and Worshipful Master of the Lodge in 1865 and 1866, a Royal Arch Mason in Eureka Chapter, No. 22, in 1858, and High Priest of the Chapter in 1863 and 1864. He is a Charter Member of Continental Lodge, No. 76, and a member of Waterbury Council, Royal and Select Masters, No. 21. In 1865 he was knighted in New Haven Commandery, No. 2, K. T., became a Charter Member of Clark Commandery, No. 7, and served as Eminent Commander in 1873 and 1874. In 1881 he passed through the grades of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in E. G. Storer Lodge of Perfection, Elm City Council P. of J. and New Haven Chapter R. C., and the next year received the Consistory grades in LaFayette Consistory S. P. R. S. at Bridgeport. He is also a member of Pyramid Temple Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Bridgeport and an honorary member of Mecca Temple, New York City. Sir Welton has served one year, 1881 to 1882, as Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Connecticut. He is an Honorary Life Member of the Masonic Charity Foundation of Connecticut. He was created an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council thirty-third and last degree for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction U. S. A., September 16th, 1902, at Providence, R. I.

Mr. Welton considers the strongest influence upon his life to be home, private study, the Church and Masonry. His message to young Americans is most practical. " Earn your own living, live on eighty per cent of your earnings, give regularly ten per cent of your earnings to Charity and lay by ten per cent as an investment. In this way one can accumulate property and learn the pleasure of giving."

ROBERT WATKINSON HUNTINGTON, JR.

WHEN Robert Watkinson Huntington, Jr., left Yale University with the degree of B.A., in the class of 1889, he was ready to do with all his might what his hands found to do. And what his hands found to do, in his native city, was the work of runner or errand boy in the home office of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company. The company then had assets amounting to $1,820,994, and 5,690 policies in force, representing $7,500,000 insurance. January 1, 1906, the company had assets of $5,940,379.10, and 19,785 policies, representing $30,224,431. And Mr. Huntington is the company's president.

This represents the effort and attainment in the present generation of a family which includes Simon Huntington, Puritan emigrant in 1634, the Lothrops who came in 1620, Jonathan Trumbull, "Brother Jonathan," the Hon. Hezekiah Huntington, the Hon. Samuel Howard Huntington, and Colonel Robert Watkinson Huntington. Colonel Huntington began "at the bottom" in the United States Marine Corps, early in the Civil War, and with fresh laurels won in the Spanish-American War, the hero of Guantanamo, he was holding the commission of colonel in the Corps when he was retired in 1900. Jane Lothrop Trumbull, the colonel's wife and the mother of Robert W. Huntington, Jr., was the great-granddaughter of Governor Jonathan Trumbull.

Mr. Huntington was born in Norwich, Connecticut, November 9th, 1866, and at an early age went to Hartford where his paternal grandfather, Judge Samuel Howard Huntington, was living. He was able to indulge to its full his fondness for outdoor sports, particularly hunting and fishing, and thereby to establish that physique which in later years was to take him through the period of hard study and into the place where he could carry the burden of large responsibility without diminution of youthful spirit and energy. Necessarily his reading and study have been largely along mathematical and economic lines; but in his recreation he has found pleasure and in his labor refreshment in the poetry of Robert Browning.

Mr. Huntington was prepared for college in Hartford, a pupil in the West Middle District and a graduate of the Hartford Public High School, whence he went to Yale, graduating in 1889. He was a member of the Senior society of Scroll and Key and of other societies in college. It was in November, after graduation, that he entered the office of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, and he had held nearly every position in it, including the offices of actuary and secretary, when he was chosen president in 1901. He is a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America.

In politics he is independent. He is trustee or director in some of Hartford's strongest financial institutions. In religion he is a Protestant Episcopalian.

Atwood Collins

ATWOOD COLLINS

COLLINS, ATWOOD, banker, former broker and lawyer, president of the Security Company and a prominent local officeholder of Hartford, Connecticut, was born there September 19th, 1851. He is descended from John Collins, who came from England to Boston before 1640 and later settled in Braintree, Massachusetts. Another ancestor, Col. Moses Lyman, served in the Revolution. Mr. Collins' father, Erastus Collins, a man of sterling character, conservative habits and charitable deeds, was engaged in the wholesale dry goods commission business. Mr. Collins' mother was Mary Atwood Collins.

After preparing for college at the Hartford Public High School, Atwood Collins entered Yale College, where he received his B.A. degree in 1873. During his college course he was elected to three Greek letter societies, Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, and Delta Kappa Epsilon and to the senior secret society Scroll and Key. He was a speaker at class day and in many ways a class leader. As soon as he left college Mr. Collins entered his father's company that he might master the wholesale dry goods commission business and in a few years he was given an interest in the business. In 1876 the business was wound up and he became occupied with real estate and family trusts. He decided to study law and entered Columbia Law School for that purpose in 1879. He became a member of the Hartford County Bar, but upon his father's death, in 1880, he gave up the law and entered into partnership with Daniel R. Howe, dealing in stocks and bonds. In 1895 he was made vice-president of the Security Company of Hartford and at the end of one year became president of this large trust and banking business and he has remained in this responsible office since that time.

Mr. Collins is vice-president of the Society for Savings of Hartford, director in the United States Bank, in the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, in the Ætna Insurance Company, in the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, in the Hartford

Electric Light Company, in the Gas Securities Company and in the Farmington River Power Company. He is president of the American School for the Deaf, of the Charity Organization Society, a trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary, and a director in the Connecticut Humane Society. He has served his city as councilman, alderman, health commissioner and charity commissioner. He was staff officer on the Governor's Foot Guard under Majors Kinney and Hyde. In 1896 he was a state delegate to the National Congress of Irrigation held at Phœnix, Arizona. He has always held allegiance to the Republican party and been an active member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Collins is a great lover of outdoor life and sports and is particularly devoted to bicycling, tennis and hunting. In June, 1880, he married Mary Buel Brace, by whom he has had five children, four of whom are living.

THEODORE SEDGWICK GOLD

GOLD, THEODORE SEDGWICK, late agriculturist, writer and educator, of Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut, who was for half a century one of the chief promoters of agriculture in Connecticut, was born in Madison, New York, March 2d, 1818, and died in Cornwall, Connecticut, March 20th, 1906. He belonged to a very old and prominent family, whose early members were connected with the earliest settlement of Connecticut. Major Nathan Gold came from Bury St. Edmonds, England, in the reign of Charles II, settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, and was one of the signers of the charter of Connecticut. He was also a member of the council in 1657. Nathan Gold, Jr., was lieutenant-governor of Connecticut for fifteen years, recorder of the town of Fairfield for many years, and chief justice of the supreme court in 1712. Erastus Cleveland, Mr. Gold's maternal grandfather, commanded at Sackett's Harbor in the War of 1812 and was a member of the New York legislature, while Colonel Abraham Gold, another paternal ancestor, lost his life in the Revolution. In Mr. Gold's ancestral line there are names of many other men who made their mark in the professions, in patriotic service, and in pursuing agriculture because of a strong love of the soil. Mr. Gold's father, Samuel Wadsworth Gold, was a physician who served his fellow men as state senator and presidential elector, and whom his son described as "an educated gentleman, hospitable and philanthropic, serving the poor as well as the rich, and intensely patriotic." Mr. Gold's mother was Phebe Cleveland, a woman of strong mind, spirit and faith.

The love for the fields and woods was stronger in the boy Theodore Gold than for studies and books and, therefore, the reading that he chose for himself was chiefly natural history, chemistry and agricultural works. He was an industrious boy and at a very early age took care of the horse, the cow and the garden. He prepared for college at Goshen Academy and then entered Yale College, where he took his A.B. degree in 1838 and his A.M. degree in 1841. After his graduation from the academic department he taught school in Goshen for two winters and in Waterbury for one winter and took the courses in medicine and natural history which gave him his A.M. degree.

In 1842 Theodore Gold took possession of the Cream Hill farm in Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and in 1845 he and his father established the Cream Hill Agricultural School. He gave the rest of his life to the pursuit and study of agriculture and became one of the most experienced, thorough, scientific and useful agriculturists in the state. He taught in the Cream Hill School for twenty-four years, that is, from 1845 to 1869. From 1866 to 1901 he held the responsible and influential office of secretary of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture. He was trustee of the State Agricultural College from 1881 to 1901 and a member of the board of control of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station from 1887 until his death in 1906. He edited thirty-four reports of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture and wrote many articles on agricultural topics for local and agricultural papers.

Mr. Gold took a generous and active interest in all movements and institutions connected with the public good and in 1864 he was one of those who secured a charter for the Soldiers' Orphans Home and was its secretary for the subsequent ten years. He was deacon in the Congregational Church in Cornwall for twenty-seven years and vice-president of the Connecticut Historical Society. He was not interested in Masonic or fraternal orders, but was a member of the Litchfield County University Club. He was also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Pomological Society, the American Forestry Association, the Connecticut Forestry Association, the National Geographical Association, the American Historical Society, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Society of Founders and Patriots, and the Society of the American Revolution.

One of his most creditable and permanent public services was his "History of Cornwall," a careful, accurate and interesting history of his home town which will keep his name as freshly honored by generations to come as his work and personality is by his contemporaries. In politics Mr. Gold was a Republican of strong convictions, though he was too busy with his life work in agriculture to seek or hold political office.

The underlying principle of Mr. Gold's life was the determination to serve his fellow men with useful, unselfish service, and this purpose bore much fruit. He was a farmer because he loved farm life and work and his achievements in the advancement of agriculture were very great. Of his own life and ideals he said, "I have enjoyed a reasonable degree of success in my plans in life. A little more energy at times might have secured better results. An honest, pure life is conducive to health and happiness all along the way and of happy memories in old age." He lived to the ripe age of eighty-eight and could look back upon a life of rare usefulness, purposefulness and accomplishment.

Mr. Gold is survived by a wife, six children and nineteen grandchildren. Mrs. Gold was Mrs. Emma Tracy Baldwin, whom he married in 1859 and who was his second wife. His first wife was Caroline E. Lockwood, whom he married in 1843 and who died in 1857.

FRANK LOOMIS PALMER

PALMER, FRANK LOOMIS, who, as president of the Palmer Brothers Company, manufacturers of bed comfortables, is at the head of one of the largest industries of its kind in this country, was born in Montville, Connecticut, June 9th, 1851, and belongs to a family who have been engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods for seven generations. He traces his ancestry to Walter Palmer, the emigrant ancestor of the family, who came to America in 1629, settled in Salem, Massachusetts, and was afterwards a founder of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and the builder of the first home in that town. In 1633 he located in Stonington, Connecticut, and the family name and business has been in that neighborhood ever since. Deacon Gershom Palmer, son of Walter Palmer, was a soldier in the Colonial Wars. Gideon Palmer, in the next generation, was an extensive land owner in Montville and the inventor of a method of extracting oil from cotton seed and of an oil press on which the present baling press is modeled. He built paper mills and was greatly interested in public improvements. His son, Frank L. Palmer's father, was the Hon. Elisha H. Palmer, a man of remarkable business ability and integrity, who was a leader of the anti-slavery movement and of many important moral reforms and who was state senator, representative, and the incumbent of many town offices and public commissions. Mr. Palmer's mother was Ellis Loomis of Lyme.

After two years' study at Claverack-on-the-Hudson, for which he was prepared in the district schools of Montville, Frank L. Palmer entered immediately upon the career of a business man. At sixteen he went west on an extended business trip and a year later he returned home and entered the manufacturing business with his brothers. They have continued in the manufacture of bed quilts and other cotton goods and have built up a business second to none of its kind in the world. The company has large mills in Montville on the Oxoboxo stream, in Oakdale, Palmertown and Fitchville. In 1900 the firm of Palmer Brothers was incorporated and Frank L. Palmer was made president, a position he still holds.

In politics Mr. Palmer affiliates with the Republican party and in creed he follows the belief of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Manhattan Club, the New York Yacht Club, and the Thames Club of New London, in which city he makes his residence and home. His family consists of a wife, Louisa Townsend of Vicksburg, Miss., whom he married in 1876, and of a son, Charles Townsend Palmer, and two daughters, Theodora and Virginia Palmer.

ROCKWELL HARMON POTTER

POTTER, REV. ROCKWELL HARMON, pastor of the First Church of Christ in Hartford, Connecticut, one of the best-known, most active and eloquent ministers in that city, is a native of Glenville, Schenectady County, New York, where he was born on October 1st, 1874. He is the son of Spencer S. Potter, a farmer, and Catharine Harmon Potter, a woman of strong character and a marked influence for good on her son's personality. On his father's side Mr. Potter traces his ancestry to Nathaniel Potter, who emigrated from England to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1636, and on the maternal side he is descended from John Harmon, who also came from England and settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, and Suffield, Connecticut, about 1650. He is also descended from Thomas Romeyn, who came from Holland, was graduated from Princeton in 1750, and was a clergyman of the Reformed Church on Long Island and in the Mohawk valley.

Although a farmer's son and a healthy, vigorous lad, Harmon Potter greatly disliked the farm duties which fell to his lot in boyhood. He was naturally studious and thoughtful and determined at a very early age to become a minister. He prepared for college at the Union Classical Institute in Schenectady, New York, and after completing the course pursued there he entered Union College, where he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of A.B. He then studied for a year at the Yale Divinity School and another year at the Union Theological Seminary. In 1898 he took the degree of B.D. at the Chicago Theological Seminary.

The year 1898 chronicled other important events in Mr. Potter's life besides the completion of his professional education. On May 12th of that year he married Jean A. Gilchrist of Marshalltown, Iowa, by whom he has had three children. In 1898 also he entered upon his first pastorate, the Reformed Church in Flushing, New York, where he remained two years, that is, until his call to his present pastorate in Hartford.

Since 1900 Mr. Potter has been pastor of the Center Congregational Church of Hartford, for that is the name by which the First Church of Christ in that city is best known. It is the oldest and leading church of its denomination in the city and as its head Mr. Potter has a position of great influence and responsibility in the religious life of Hartford. Though a very young man, his influence is wide, not only in his own parish, but in the social, civil and intellectual life of his community, and his interest in and influence upon young men is especially strong and fruitful. Earnest and eloquent in the pulpit, humane, sympathetic, tactful and untiring in parish work, and consistent and steadfast in his Christianity, Rockwell Harmon Potter stands in a position of great influence and force and is accomplishing a great work for the good of his fellow men.

In his social relations Mr. Potter is a man of few but strong interests. Politically he is identified with the party of " Patriots." He is a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Hartford, of the college fraternity Chi Psi, and of the Hartford Golf Club. He is intensely interested and active in all public matters and is an influential and zealous citizen of his adopted city.

CASPER FREDERICK GOODRICH

GOODRICH, CASPAR FREDERICK, officer in the United States Navy, president of the Naval Institute, and at present Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Squadron, whose life-long service in the Navy has won him an international reputation as a patriotic, distinguished, capable, and valiant naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 7th, 1847, and his present home when on land and off duty is in Pomfret, Windham County, Connecticut. His parents were William Goodrich, a merchant and a man of great generosity, and Sarah A. Bearden Goodrich. Of his earlier ancestors there are authentic and interesting records, tracing the line through eight generations and revealing many worthy names. The earliest of these was Ensign William Goodrich, who came from Suffolk County, England, in the brig Abigail, settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts, and later in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1676. He served in the Pequot War. In 1630, another ancestor, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Cocke came from Devonshire, England, to Virginia. Among the Admiral's most noteworthy progenitors were Rev. Charles Chauncey, president of Harvard College in 1654; Major William Chittenden (1593-1660), the principal military man in the Colony of Connecticut at that time; Rev. Gershom Bulkeley (1636-1713), chaplain of the Connecticut troops in King Philip's War; Captain Thomas Standish (1612-1692), keeper of the fort in Wethersfield; Hon. John Deming and Hon. Richard Treat, patentees of Connecticut in the royal charter of 1662; Ensign William Goodrich (1661-1737), who served in Queen Anne's War; William Cocke, who fought at King's Mountain, and was a member of the legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and was also first United States Senator from Tennessee, and Major-General John Cocke, member of Congress and an officer who took part in the Creek War.

Fishing, mineralogy, and books were Caspar Goodrich's chief interests in boyhood. He spent his youth in New Haven, and acquired

Caspar F. Goodrich

his preliminary education at the L. A. Thomas Private School and Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute in that city. Outside of his school work he read professional works with great zeal. He was very patriotic and ambitious and chose for himself a career in the Navy. After completing his studies in New Haven he entered the United States Naval Academy, where he graduated in 1864, at the head of his class, after which he became a midshipman in the United States Navy. His first work as a young officer was on board the steam frigate Colorado and the tender Frolic in Europe from April, 1865, to December, 1868, during the latter part of which period he was associated with Admiral Farragut.

In 1869, his promotion having brought him to the rank of Lieutenant-commander, he went to South America on the sailing sloop Portsmouth. In 1871 he became instructor in Physics and Chemistry at the Naval Academy, and held this position until 1874, when he went to Germany to take a special course in physics at the Polytecknicum in Stuttgart. The following year, 1875, he went to China in the Tennessee and returned home in the old Kearsarge in 1877. He was then assistant at the Torpedo Station until 1880, when he took a year's leave in Europe. In 1881 he became second-in-command of the flagship Lancaster, on a cruise in Europe which lasted until February, 1884, and during which he commanded the detachment of sailors and marines landed from the American men-of-war in July, 1882, to preserve order in Alexandria, Egypt, after its bombardment by the British fleet. It was during this same period of three years, from 1881 to 1884, that he was foreign naval and military attaché on the staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Tel-el-Kebir campaign. In 1884 he brought to the United States the purchased Thetis and the Alert (the latter a gift from the British government), both vessels were destined for the relief of the luckless Greeley, then at death's door at Cape Sabine. From 1884 to 1885 Commander Goodrich was Inspector of Ordnance (gun builder) at the Washington Navy Yard, and the following year he became Special Inspector at the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, and naval member of the Endicott Fortifications Board. From 1886 to 1889 he was in charge of the Torpedo Station, and this service was followed by his going to sea again, this time in command of the sloop-of-war Jamestown, the sailing frigate Constellation and the gunboat Concord, which commands lasted until 1895. From 1895 to 1896 he was busied as lecturer at the Naval War College, and he was president of that institution in 1897 and 1898. In April, 1898 he established the Coast Signal Service, and then took command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis of the American Line, in which he had the first engagement with the forts at Santiago, and saw constant and active service, cutting cables, under fire and otherwise, carrying dispatches and capturing blockade runners. He landed General Shafter's army, brought Admiral Cervera north with seven hundred Spanish prisoners, carried out General Brooke, his headquarters staff and a regiment of Illinois volunteers to Porto Rico, and did many other brave and "telling deeds." In command of the cruiser Newark at Manzanillo he fought the last naval action of the Spanish-American War, and he afterwards received a well-deserved battle medal with two bars. After the war he took command of the Iowa for a year and then, in 1900, resumed his lectures at the Naval War College. In 1901 he took command of the receiving ship at League Island and retained this command for two years at the end of which, in 1903, he became Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. In February, 1904, he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, and in August, 1904, he hoisted his flag on board the New York as commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific Squadron, in which capacity he is now serving. In September, 1904, he took charge of the Russian cruiser Lena, and dealt with the matter to the great satisfaction of everyone concerned. His management of the investigation into the causes and incidents of the unfortunate boiler explosion on board the U. S. S. Bennington, in July, 1905, was characterized by firmness, tact, and a determination to get at the truth at all costs. A painful duty was most conscientiously performed. Recently, hearing while at sea, through a wireless dispatch, that San Francisco was in sore distress, he pushed on at top speed with all his available vessels. The Navy's admirable record at that time and place was in no small measure due to his energy, promptness, and professional experience.

Admiral Goodrich is the author of many professional articles. His report of the "British Naval and Military Operations in Egypt in 1882," published in 1883 by the Intelligence Officer of the Navy Department, is still the standard and accepted history of that campaign. He is permanent president of the Naval Order of St. Louis, a member of the Pomfret Club of his home town, of the Metropolitan, Century, Players, and Yacht Clubs of New York, of the University Clubs of Philadelphia and San Francisco, of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, and the Naval Academy Club of Annapolis. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Golf, riding, shooting, and bridge are his favorite diversions, and he has always encouraged athletics on every ship he has ever commanded, and is now instrumental in fostering pulling and sailing matches, football, baseball, and track athletics in his squadron. In 1888 Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. In 1873 he married Eleanor Milnor, by whom he has had five children, three of whom are now living.

A life full of successful achievement and significant activity needs no apologies for its failures, but Admiral Goodrich believes that wherein he *has* in any measure failed it has been due to too great independence of attitude, and he thinks that if he had "bent the pliant knee" more frequently his career would have been more successful. His advice is as sound as his own success has been, for he counsels, "First of all, absolute rock-ribbed honesty, both of act and thought; second, industry, for the workman who drops his tools *after* and not *before* the closing bell becomes a foreman and an owner."

ERNEST DE FREMERY MIEL

MIEL, ERNEST DE FREMERY, M.A., S.T.B., rector of Trinity Church, Hartford, and one of the most active and prominent clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Connecticut, was born in San Francisco, March 7th, 1868. His family tree is a very interesting one, having French, Flemish, and Irish branches near its roots. Among his ancestors is Jan Miel, the distinguished Flemish artist, who lived from 1599 to 1664, and whose paintings are in the Louvre. On his mother's side Mr. Miel traces his descent from the Northumberland Percys. His father, Charles F. B. Miel, was a native of Dijon, France, and came to America and settled in Boston in 1856. Charles F. B. Miel was a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a lecturer on Romance Languages and Literature at Harvard in 1860 and at the University of Pennsylvania from 1878 to 1882. He founded the French Church of St. Saviour in Philadelphia, and was its rector from 1871 to 1902. Mr. Miel's mother, Frances G. Neail Miel, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to Boston in 1854. Hers has always been a strong and vital influence for good upon his mental and spiritual life.

Out-of-door sports, books of adventure, and music were Ernest Miel's chief interests in boyhood. He was a robust and active lad and did everything with a hearty energy, whether it was home duties, school work, or football and cricket. His boyhood and most of his college days were spent in Philadelphia, the seat of his father's ministerial duties. He prepared for college at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia and evinced special interest in history and science. His Freshman year in college was spent at Trinity College, Hartford, where he became a member of the I. K. A. fraternity. He returned to Philadelphia and entered the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1888, then beginning the Sophomore year. During his college course he was active in every phase of the college life and was particularly interested in athletics and in the publication of the college paper. He was at different times member of the class cricket, baseball, and football teams, and, in 1887, he was captain of the 'Varsity football team. He was a member of the Glee Club, of a number of college choruses and chairman of many important committees. He served on editorial boards of "The Pennsylvanian" during his entire course and was its editor-in-chief in 1887. Both during and after his college course he was a special reporter on the *Philadelphia Public Ledger,* and this was one of the ways in which he earned his way through college. After finishing his academic course and receiving his B.A. degree in 1888 he studied at the Berkeley Divinity School in Middletown, Connecticut. In 1891 he received the degree of S.T.B. at the University of Pennsylvania, taking the Pierre Jay Prize at Berkeley that same year. In 1892 he received his M.A. degree at Pennsylvania and had the Master's Oration at Commencement.

The first call which Mr. Miel received was as assistant to the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, New York City. He remained with Dr. Rainsford from 1891 to 1893, when he received the call to his present parish, Trinity Church, Hartford. It was in June, 1893, the year of his coming to Hartford, that Mr. Miel married Marion Scribner, daughter of the Hon. G. Hilton Scribner, former Secretary of the State of New York, and originator of the Scribnerian theory of the Place of the Origin of Life. They have been blessed with four children. Since making Hartford his home and the center of his work, Mr. Miel has identified himself with church and philanthropic work, with movements for civic progress, and with the intellectual and religious life of his city. He is Chaplain of the 1st Infantry, C. N. G., a trustee of the Church Home, the Widow's Home, the Open Hearth Association, and since 1905 has served as an Examining Chaplain of the Diocese. He votes with the Republican party. He maintains a marked and active interest in athletics and is the true comrade of the young men of his church. In his great sociability, his youthful interests, his genuine enthusiasm and earnest Christian force he makes of his position as rector of one of the largest churches in the State a stronghold of Christian influence and activity.

FREDERICK TALLMADGE TOWNE

TOWNE, FREDERICK TALLMADGE, late general superintendent of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company of Stamford, Connecticut, was one of the strongest, most thorough, capable and progressive, as well as one of the youngest, captains of industry in his State and time, as well as one of the most noble gentlemen and consistent Christians. His brief but remarkably fruitful, purposeful, and exemplary life was one devoted to good work, good deeds and good living, and was, through his wonderful ability, purposefulness, and industry, more full of commendable and enduring achievement in its short course of thirty-four years than that of many who attain to three times that age with much credit. He was born in Stamford, March 5th, 1872, and died there February 4th, 1906. He was of the tenth generation of descent from William Towne of Yarmouth, England, who came to America in 1640 and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. Edmund Towne, second son of William, participated in King Philip's War. John Towne, born in 1787, the late Mr. Towne's great-grandfather, was a man of unusual mental development and business ability and a patron of the fine arts. He managed the gas works of Boston at one time, and for a number of years engaged in steamboat traffic of sugar and cotton. His son, "Fred" Towne's grandfather, was John Henry Towne, a partner in an extensive iron foundry in Philadelphia, builders of well-known war vessels, and the founder of the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania. "Fred" Towne's father was Henry Robinson Towne, who began life as a mechanical engineer, and in 1868 formed, with Linus Yale, Jr., the partnership of Yale and Towne, lock manufacturers, of which he soon afterwards became president. He was president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and is a prolific writer on subjects connected with engineering. His wife, the mother of Fred Towne, is Cora White Towne, a descendant of Hon. David Hall, first governor of Delaware, of Col. Benjamin Tallmadge, an aide-de-camp of General

Washington and of Gen. William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The complex character, the unusual stability, self-control, and purposefulness, the charm of personality, and the remarkable capacity for leadership in the highest sense of the word showed themselves as dominant traits in Frederick Towne from earliest boyhood. Though delicate in general health and the frequent victim of many trying illnesses he was patient, uncomplaining and brave, and cultivated a great capacity for hard work in spite of all physical drawbacks. By rigidly training himself to fight physical ills, and by steady exercise and intelligent indulgence in horseback riding, golf, tennis, and swimming, he became stronger and more equal to the great amount of work he desired to do, though he was never very robust. After a brief experience at a child's school he entered, at the age of ten years, the day school of Mr. H. U. King in Stamford and remained under the guidance of that helpful teacher for five years. In 1885 he entered St. Mark's School at Southboro, Massachusetts, where he spent three years. In the fall of 1888 he matriculated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston for the purpose of specializing in mechanical engineering. He was eager and impatient to begin the actual work of life and did not stay at "Tech" for the last year's work of a course which would otherwise have led to a degree. Though not a brilliant or "hard student," and by no means the head of his class, he worked in an earnest, broad-minded way, and cultivated to a rare degree his exceptional powers of concentration and analysis, his facile and thorough solution of problems and easy mastery of essentials. He was a prominent member of the Delta Psi fraternity and was a leader in all college matters. The secret of his magnetism, the force that held and guided his fellows in college work and play, lay then as in his later work in his control of self, his mature judgment, his helpfulness, humor, tact, sincerity, honor, and kindliness.

In the fall of 1892 he entered the works of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company and began to work his way up from a subordinate position, mastering each department of the works with quick insight and thorough, diligent labor, working shoulder to shoulder with the men in each stage of the industry, himself the hardest worker of them all. Three years later, in January, 1896, he was appointed assistant to the president, and began an equally efficient mastering of the organization and management of the industry whose operations he had learned. In December, 1898, he was appointed general superintendent of the works, and he held this responsible position with remarkable success until his death seven years later. In this position he had the sole control of over twenty-five hundred employees, many of whom were more than twice his age. He proved an ideal captain of this army of workmen, disciplining them with firmness and strength, yet helping them with such tact, sympathy, democracy, and brotherliness as can only come from the heart of a Christian. His guiding principle was that of their unity with the company and among themselves, and he proved as strong in executive as he had been capable in subordinate work. He succeeded in inculcating a unique spirit of loyalty and coöperation, and by his free training classes, clubs, and system of awards for useful suggestions from employees he secured from his band of men an efficient and loyal service that rarely prevails in the industrial world. Through his originality and work he increased the quality of the products, the equipment of the plant, and the skill and ease of the processes many fold. In 1900 he was elected a member of the Advisory Council of the National Founders' Association, and was president of the organization in 1903. Not long before his death he organized the Manufacturers' Association of Stamford of which he became president.

Even so full, fruitful, and thorough a business life is not an adequate measure of Frederick T. Towne's activities, achievement, and usefulness. He was a member of the Stamford Board of Appropriation, a vestryman and active member of St. John's Episcopal Church, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the Engineers' Club of New York, and of the St. Anthony Club of Boston. He was an ex-president of the Suburban Club of Stamford and a governor of the Wee Burn Golf Club. His sincere love of outdoor life, his rare capacity for fellowship, and his strong character and magnetic personality made him a leader in social as well as in business life. In a quiet, practical way he did much valuable "welfare work," always in a spirit of brotherhood and helpfulness, never in ostentatious or pauperizing charity. One of his chief interests was the Boy's Club of St. John's Church, which he helped to organize and maintain, and which was greatly strengthened by his unselfish service and hearty interest.

On May 4th, 1898, Mr. Towne married Mary Constance Gibbons, who with two sons, Meredith and Frederick Tallmadge, survives him. His home was on Glenbrook avenue, Stamford, and was the center of a domestic life as unselfish, cheerful, and wholesome as his business life. Christian love and courtesy, broad culture, and sound judgment made him an ideal host, husband, and father.

It was fitting that a life of such abundant service, strength, and force should end in the heart of its labor, even though its brevity causes infinite sorrow. On February 3d, 1906, he made a most brilliant, vigorous, and inspiring address before the employees of his company upon the occasion of awarding prizes for their plans and suggestions in behalf of the company's advancement. At the close of the speech he fainted, and the following morning he died from an attack of acute nephritis, and his life of love, labor, and usefulness was closed.

Frederick Tallmadge Towne was one of the strongest men, in every sense of the word except the physical sense, that Connecticut or any state has ever known. He was courageous and capable in work, a faithful Christian to his fellowmen and to his God, and his life was one of highest purpose and broadest achievement. Men admired his ability and industry, followed his leadership and praised his culture, but they loved his heart and reverenced his character.

CHARLES MORRIS UPSON

UPSON, CHARLES MORRIS, president of the Upson, Singleton and Company, mercantile firm, and in many ways a prominent citizen of Waterbury, was born there on the fifteenth of June 1850. Thomas Upson, his first ancestor in America, settled in Hartford in 1638, and was one of the original proprietors of Farmington. Stephen Upson, son of Thomas Upson, was one of the original proprietors of Waterbury and very active in the public affairs of his time, being surveyor, grand juror and deputy to the General Court and his son Stephen Upson 2d, Mr. Upson's great-grandfather was a representative in the Colonial Assembly in 1743 and was also a Captain. Mr. Upson's ancestors on his mother's side were early settlers of Woodbury, Connecticut. Mr. Upson's father was Thomas Clark Upson, a carpenter and builder who was justice of the peace and selectman of Waterbury. Mr. Upson's mother was Harriet Morris, a woman of great piety and sweetness of character, who died when he was but four years old. Until he was fifteen years old the boy Charles Upson spent his days in the country attending the district school, working on the farm, and enjoying its healthy exercise. He then attended the Rev. A. N. Lewis' Private School in Woodbury, Connecticut, and recited to a private tutor. During the vacations he helped his father in the building business.

At the close of his school days Mr. Upson began work in a civil engineering corporation engaged in railroad work. Soon, however, he became engaged in the clothing business which has been his chief business interest ever since. From 1871 to 1877 he was identified with Giddings and Upson in New Britain and the following year with Upson, Singleton and Company of Waterbury, a joint stock company being formed with Mr. Upson as secretary and treasurer. He held these offices for many years during which time the company grew rapidly and established a store in New York as well as Waterbury. In 1891 he became president of the corporation.

In 1889 Mr. Upson was one of a committee of two who organized the Waterbury Board of Trade and was its second president in 1891.

Charles M. Upson

In politics he has always stood by the Republican party, but he has never sought or held office. He attends the Congregational Church and is a member of the leading clubs of Waterbury. His greatest enjoyment in the line of outdoor sports is found in golf and automobiling. Mr. Upson was married on September 15th, 1880, to Jennie Alice Baldwin, who is prominent socially and a member of the women's clubs of Waterbury.

Mr. Upson considers the three greatest influences upon his success in life to have been exerted by home, school, and the men he has been associated with in his business life. As a watchword for others he says, "Have a purpose and follow it to a finish"

ISAAC MORRIS ULLMAN

ULLMAN, ISAAC MORRIS, manufacturer, general manager of Strouse, Adler and Company, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, August 29th, 1863. He is of German ancestry. His father, Morris Ullman, who came from Germany in 1847 to engage in business in America, was a man of varied occupations, and his death in Mr. Ullman's early boyhood made it necessary for the latter to help towards the maintenance of the household. Mr. Ullman's mother was Mina Ullman, a woman of fine character and great capability. Mr. Ullman went to work regularly at the age of twelve, and in doing his share towards supporting the family he learned habits of industry and perseverance which have been of lifelong helpfulness. His education was acquired at the New Haven schools and stopped when he was but twelve years old. From that time Mr. Ullman was self-instructed, devoting his leisure time to acquiring further knowledge. He was fond of reading and was particularly interested in history and the biographies of famous men.

In 1877, when he was thirteen years old, he entered the employ of Mayer, Strouse and Company, corset manufacturers, in the humble capacity of office boy, and has been connected with the manufacture and sale of corsets ever since his first employment in the Mayer Strouse factory, holding almost every position in that factory from office boy to superintendent and general manager. In 1899 the Company was reorganized and became Strouse, Adler and Company with Mr. Ullman as a member of the firm and general manager.

Mr. Ullman's strong personality and capacity for leadership has made him active in public affairs and in social and fraternal organizations. He was an aide on Governor Lounsbury's staff, and has always been an active member of the Republican party. He is a Mason, a member of Hiram Lodge, Franklin Chapter, of Harmony Council, of the Lotus Club of New York, Army and Navy Club of New York, Wool Club of New York, the Republican Club of New York, the Union League Club of New Haven, the Harmonie Club

Isaac M. Ullman

of New Haven, the Hartford Club of Hartford, and the Young Men's Republican Club, also of New Haven. In religion he is a follower of the Jewish belief. His favorite diversions are fishing and camping. In 1892 Mr. Ullman married Flora Veronica Adler, by whom he has had one child, Marion B. Ullman, who is now living.

"Sobriety, faithfulness, perseverance, loyalty to one's ideals and to friends, truthfulness and frankness" are the virtues which Mr. Ullman believes every truly successful man must cultivate and he adds this sound advice—"Make your word respected and never practice deceit. Study American institutions and take an active part in the political life of the community."

CURTIS HUSSEY VEEDER

VEEDER, CURTIS HUSSEY, president of the Veeder Manufacturing Company of Hartford, mechanical engineer and the inventor of many standard electrical instruments and mechanical appliances, was born in Allegheny, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, January 31st, 1862. He is the son of Herman Veeder, a mining engineer and manager, and of Hannah Adair Veeder, a strong-minded and estimable woman who left him many good influences by inheritance, though she died when he was but ten years old. Mr. Veeder is of Dutch ancestry and is in the eighth generation of descent from Simon Volkertse Veeder, born in Holland in 1624 and an emigrant to New Amsterdam in 1652, who settled in Schenectady, New York, in 1662. Maritie, wife of Dirk Van Eps, came from Holland to Schenectady in 1664, and from her Mr. Veeder is a descendant in the ninth generation. Another ancestor, Claas Frederickse Van Patten, came from Holland to Schenectady in 1664. James Adair, a maternal ancestor, came from Ireland to Big Spring, Ohio, in 1773, and Major John Irwin, another Irish ancestor, fought in the Revolution, and was a member of the original Society of Cincinnati. Mr. Veeder's grandfather was an engineer and contractor and built portions of the Erie Canal and of the railroad from Newburyport to Boston and from Boston to Providence.

It was at the early age of six that Curtis Veeder began his mechanical experiences by running a water wheel in a brook near his house. That same year the family moved to Plattsburg, New York, and he built a portable play house, dug a miniature mine and contrived a water wheel which afforded him much profitable amusement. He learned the use of many tools at an early age and spent much time watching the machinery at his father's mine. Though not strong he was devoted to outdoor life and athletics, but never to the neglect of books and study. At ten he learned to use a wood-turning lathe and constructed some small furnaces in hard sand banks in which he burned soft coal. He read all available literature on science and mechanics and found the "Scientific American," "Ewbanks Hydraulics and Mechanics," and "507 Mechanical Movements," most helpful and interesting.

In 1874 he built a successful and complete jig saw run by foot power which was in use for two years. In 1876 his father took him to the Centennial Exposition and he was intensely interested in the wonders of Machinery Hall. Upon his return to Plattsburg his father purchased him a set of unfinished iron castings for a steam engine which he finished and assembled during the three following summers. He attended school during the regular terms and prepared for college at the Plattsburg High School. During the winters of 1879 and 1880 he built a bicycle from pictures in the "Scientific American," and spent most of his time out of school riding and repairing it. In the summer of 1880 he took a ten mile trip over the sandy roads near Plattsburg and, as his was the first bicycle seen in that locality, the experiment aroused much interest. The saddle which he made for his machine was so successful that he had it patented in 1881, and this was the first of his long list of patents. In 1881 he went to work in the Horse Nail Factory in Plattsburg, but left the following year to enter Lehigh University, where he took the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1886. In addition to the regular course he took a special course in electricity. Meanwhile in the vacations he had made bicycle ball bearings, a two-speed gear for tricycles, numerous pieces of electrical apparatus, and some photographic shutters. During this period also he sold out both his English and American saddle patents, the latter to the Pope Manufacturing Company for $1,000.

After graduating second in his class from Lehigh University in 1886 he became a draughtsman in the Weed Sewing Machine Company, but in the employ of the Pope Company. He left in October to become chief draughtsman in the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company in Michigan, remaining in that position until 1889. During that time he became interested in electrical machinery and designed an electric hoist and an electro-magnetic clutch. From July, 1889, to August, 1893, he was draughtsman for the Thompson-Houston Company at Lynn, Massachusetts, to whom he sold his patent for the clutch and hoist. While in Lynn he designed automatic regulating apparatus for naval projectors or search-lights which were used on the

Intramural Railroad at the World's Fair. He also designed several mining locomotives and a large electric locomotive for hauling freight cars, which was the first electric locomotive to be put in regular use on a steam railroad in the United States. It was about this time, too, that he designed the first commercial three phase electric motors built by the General Electric Company.

In September, 1894, Mr. Veeder became a draughtsman in the Hartford Cycle Company with whom he remained for one year. In the meantime he had designed a bicycle cyclometer and, as he could not find a manufacturer for it, he decided to form his own company for that purpose. On August 15th, 1895, a small company was formed, one of the chief ones interested being Mr. D. J. Post, former treasurer of the Hartford Cycle Company. During the season of 1896 the new concern turned out about fifty thousand instruments. The following summer Mr. Veeder made fruitful experiments in making castings in metal moulds, which finally led to the perfection of automatic casting machines, which are now used for making parts for cyclometers, odometers, counters, voting machines, cash registers, and many other devices. Early in June, 1901, he undertook the designing of a tachometer or speed indicator which he has since perfected for use on automobiles and other electrical machines. In all Mr. Veeder has taken out thirty-two United States and forty-three foreign patents, the most important being those for casting machines. Mr. Veeder is president and Mr. Post is treasurer of the new company, now widely known as the Veeder Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Veeder is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of Franklin Institute, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Geological Society, the National Geological Society, the American Forestry Association, the League of American Wheelmen, the American Automobile Association, the American Motor League, the Aero Club of America, the Hartford Club, the Musical Club of Hartford, the University Club of Hartford, and the Laurentian Fish and Game Club of Quebec. In politics he is a Republican. Bicycling, automobiling, walking, and fishing are his favorite recreations. He is unmarried.

Wm H. Williams

WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMS

THE Hon. William Henry Williams, State's Attorney for New Haven County and for many years now recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of Connecticut, illustrates in his life that while there is no "royal road to learning," there is none so rough that perseverance cannot master it. He was born in the little town of Bethany, New Haven County, June 7th, 1850, the son of Elisha Johnson Williams, a shoemaker, and Laura Baldwin Brooks Williams. He was a sturdy, energetic lad, benefiting physically by his country life, but not content with the restricted possibilities there afforded. He had an ambition to get out into the world of affairs and to be a part of it.

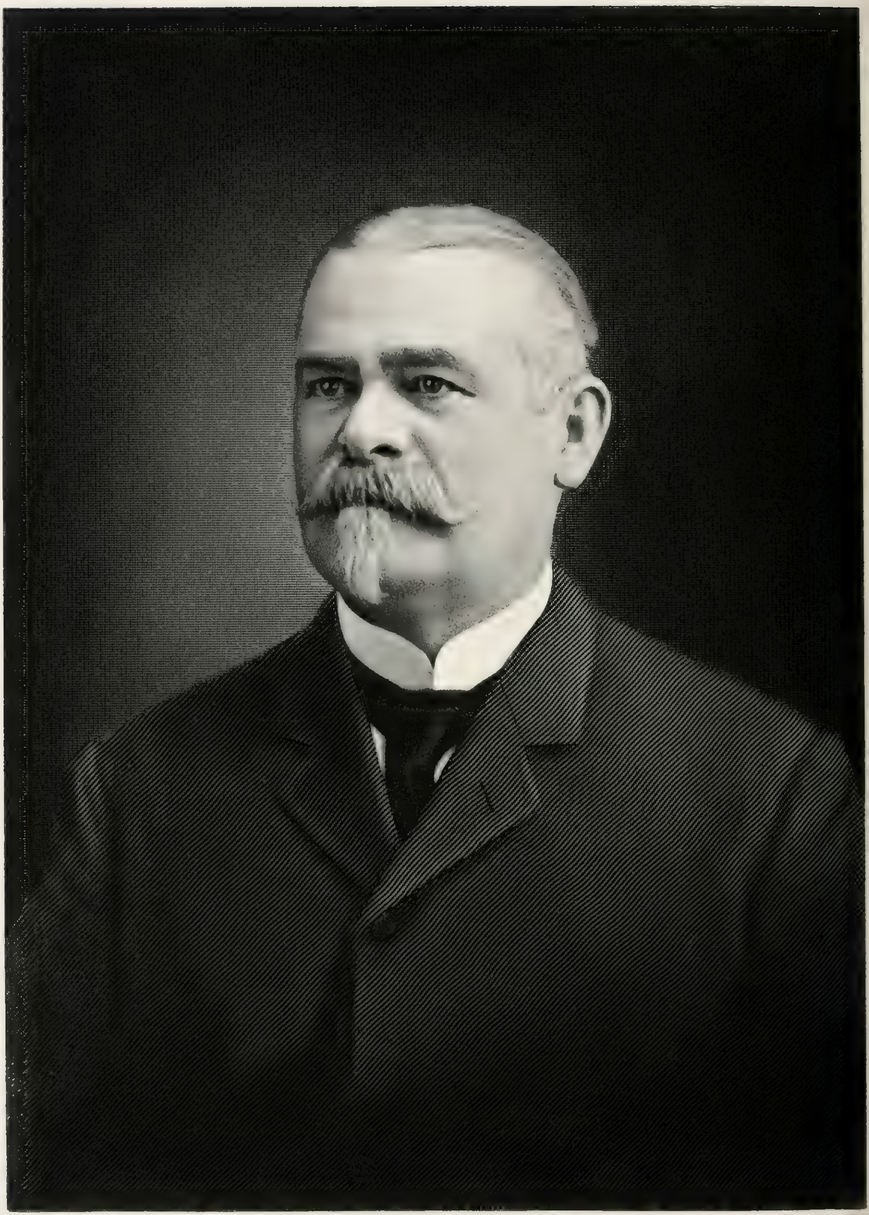
He imbibed what learning he could from the district schools in Bethany and Durham, a neighboring town, meantime working on a farm. His regular labors as a farm boy began when he was only seven years old and, what with early chores and late chores and all that goes to make up the cares of farm life, there was scant allowance of hours for the pursuit of knowledge. In this particular, however, Mr. Williams' experience was not much different from that of other Connecticut men, and particularly lawyers, who have risen to prominence. Not all the preparation for life is to be gained from books. One thing deeply impressed upon his young mind was the value of making the best of one's opportunities. Finding what he believed to be a better opportunity, he gave up regular farm work for plodding toil in a woolen mill and then in a grist mill, seeking where he might further improve his estate. After his experience in the grist mill, not all to his taste by any means, he took up the peddling of tinware through the country. That in itself may not have been more agreeable, but it was something, and it broadened his horizon. Moreover, it gave him early an insight into human nature which, increasing as the years have gone by, and especially in his present responsible position, has compensated in large measure for what he may have lost from hours with his books. "Schooling" he had to abandon be-

and those who know the record know that that is saying much, though none too much.

He never was especially active in politics. His party was the Democratic up to 1896, since which time he has voted as he thought best, without partisan bias. With it all, however, his counsel always is sought by legislators when subjects of particular weight are before them, — like the ballot law, the corrupt practices act, the indeterminate sentence, employers' liability, reformatory measures, taxation, and matters having to do with the general welfare of the State. He is an exceptionally busy lawyer and turns off in the course of a year an amount of work that would prostrate a man of less sturdy physique or less equable temperament.

In religion Mr. Williams is a Congregationalist. He belongs to three of the leading fraternities, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Odd Fellows, and of the New Haven Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar.

On May 5th, 1874, he married Miss Iris E. Munson, daughter of Judge Munson of Seymour. She died in September, 1876. His second wife, whom he married in 1878 and who died March 30th, 1900, was Miss Nellie Johnson of Oxford. On September 18th, 1901, he married Miss Helen E. Bailey of Groton. They live in a charming residence, built in 1887-1888, on a commanding site, at No. 115 Atwater Avenue, Derby, in a locality where meet in daily life a proportionally large group of men who have won distinction in their noble profession.



Oliver Gildersleeve
Gildersleeve Conn

OLIVER GILDERSLEEVE

GILDERSLEEVE, OLIVER, was born March 6th, 1844, in that part of the Town of Portland which is now called Gildersleeve, Middlesex County, Connecticut. In the list of his maternal ancestors appear the names of Samuel Hale and Sargeant William Cornwall, in the Pequot War in 1636; Ensign Jared Spencer in King Philip's War, 1675; Ralph Smith and Ezekiel Kellogg in the Revolution. In the paternal list is the name of William Dixon, a soldier in the Revolution, and a descendant of the old Scotch Covenanters. Richard Gildersleeve, born 1601, came from Hempstead, Hertfordshire, England, and is first mentioned in Colonial Records in 1636, as the owner of 255 acres of land in Wethersfield, Connecticut. In 1641 he was one of the first settlers of Stamford, which town he represented as Deputy in General Court at New Haven. In 1644 he was of the company that settled Hempstead, Long Island, and was one of the leading men of that town for nearly fifty years. He was a magistrate under the Dutch, and later, English, authorities for forty years. He died in 1691. Richard Gildersleeve, 2d, born 1637, was one of the Proprietors of Hempstead, as had been his father before him, was Town Clerk 1665 to 1682, and Lieutenant in Joseph Smith's Company of Militia in 1690. His two sons were Thomas Gildersleeve, Town Clerk 1710 to 1740, and Richard Gildersleeve, 3d, who moved to Huntington, Long Island. From Thomas is descended Henry A. Gildersleeve, now Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, who was born in 1840, fought in the Civil War as captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, attended Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was president of the National Rifle Association, and captain of the company of American riflemen sent to Great Britain in 1875, where they defeated all comers. He was a Judge of the New York Court of General Sessions from 1876 to 1890; a Judge of the New York Superior Court from 1891 to 1896; and is a Justice of the New York Supreme Court since January 1st, 1896.

Richard Gildersleeve, 3d, had two grandsons, Benjamin and Obediah. From Benjamin descended Lieutenant Finch Gildersleeve (who served in the Revolution), also the present Professor Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., D.Litt., born October 23d, 1831, graduated from Princeton in 1849, studied in German universities, and is now Professor of Greek at the Johns-Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland; editor and founder of the "American Journal of Philology:" author of the Gildersleeve Latin Grammar, and many other books.

Obediah Gildersleeve was born in Huntington, Long Island, 1728, moved in 1776 to the place now called "Gildersleeve" on the Connecticut River, where he established the present ship-building business, and where, in 1890, his son Philip built the United States warship "Connecticut." In 1818 Philip's son, Henry, moved to Kingston, Canada, where he married in 1824. He was very successful in steamboat building and management, and the Gildersleeve name has ever since been prominent in that locality. He had three sons (3), viz: Overson S., born 1825, died 1864; Charles F., born 1833, died 1906; and James P., born 1840. Overton and Charles each served several terms as mayor of Kingston. Overton took up the steamboat business left by his father, operating on Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, and Bay of Quinte, and continued it most successfully until his own death. He was also for years vice-president of the Canadian Navigation Company, the predecessor of the present Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.

Charles F. Gildersleeve was the promoter and first president of the Kingston and Pembroke Railroad; president and principal owner of the Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Company, Limited, He was general manager of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company from March, 1894, to March, 1904. For eight years before he assumed the management the company had paid no dividends and the equipment had been deteriorating. It paid six per cent. annually and much improved its equipment under Mr. Gildersleeve's management, and when, from pressure of his own personal interests, he resigned, no doubt it was the finest steamboat line in Canada. Today it is again on the non-dividend list. His son "Harry" is manager of the Northwestern Navigation Company, operating on Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, and Lake Superior.

James P. Gildersleeve, the youngest son of Henry Gildersleeve, was born in Kingston, Canada, in the year 1840. He graduated as LL.B., at Queen's University, and was called to the Bar in 1863; practised law for several years; was Alderman of his native city for several successive terms; Chairman of Parks, etc.; has served as director and president of various local industries, and in 1884 was appointed Registrar of Deeds for the city of Kingston, which office he still holds. He has two sons, Arthur M., born in 1869, general superintendent of the Colorado National Life Insurance Company, and Ernest C., born 1871, manager of the Kingston Milling Company.

The present firm of "S. Gildersleeve and Sons" was founded by Philip's son, Sylvester Gildersleeve, born in 1795, who was influential in establishing the first "Regular Packet Line" of fifteen sailing ships (all built by S. Gildersleeve and Sons), between New York and Galveston, Texas. One of these ships, named "S. Gildersleeve," was burned by the Alabama and liberally paid for by England. Sylvester was succeeded in the management of the ship-yard by his son, Henry, who in turn was succeeded by his son, Oliver, the subject of this biography, who has since been succeeded by his son, Alfred, the present manager. No doubt, as soon as Alfred's baby boy, Alfred, Jr., can walk he will begin "kicking chips" preparatory to his succession as the seventh generation of ship-builders at Gildersleeve.

Oliver Gildersleeve received his education at the district school in Gildersleeve, the Chase Private School in Middletown, and the Public High School in Hartford. He was eager for high standing at school, and this purpose was a forerunner of his determination to succeed in later life. In his early boyhood he evinced a deep interest in reading, travel, and the church, and these interests have been broadly developed, as his present habits and pursuits show. The books which Mr. Gildersleeve found most helpful and influential were books on marine architecture, commerce, and the biographies of successful men. At the age of seventeen Mr. Gildersleeve began the active work of his life as an apprentice in his father's shipyard, and for ten years he interspersed his labor with annual trips in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

The combination of practical labor and extensive voyages made him a competent ship-builder. His travels tended to broaden his ideas and equip him with knowledge and experience for his career as a business man.

In 1861 S. Gildersleeve and Sons built the United States gunboat Cayuga, which led the fleet up the Mississippi River at the capture of New Orleans in the Civil War. The Cayuga was the "No. 83" of the vessels built at the Gildersleeve ship-yard; today, "No. 221" is in process of construction, making 134 vessels built since Oliver "started in."

From 1881 to 1884 Mr. Gildersleeve was interested with his brother, Sylvester, in the shipping commission business at 84 South Street, New York City. In 1897, in order to facilitate his ship-building interests, Mr. Gildersleeve established at No. 1 Broadway, New York City, an agency for selling and chartering vessels constructed at the Gildersleeve ship-yard. Up to the present time there have been sixty-three vessels, of from 400 to 1250 tons burden, sent from the Gildersleeve ship-yard, and either sold or profitably employed through the agency, which is managed by his son Louis, who has developed much of the business tact and energy characteristic of his father.

Mr. Gildersleeve was mainly instrumental in securing the franchise of The Portland Water Company, and The Portland Street Railway Company, and the construction of their plants. In 1903 he assisted his brother-in-law, Charles L. Jarvis, in establishing at Gildersleeve the Ideal Manufacturing Company which, under the management of Mr. Jarvis, employed forty-five hands in 1905, in the manufacture of machine tools and wire goods. In 1905 the Portland plant of The National Stamping and Enamelling Company of New York had been idle for a number of years and was rapidly deteriorating. This plant comprises eighteen acres, and its buildings cover over 135,000 square feet of land, and formerly employed over 600 hands. Mr. Gildersleeve, in connection with New York parties, bought the entire property, organized The Maine Product Company, and installed their machinery in a portion of the Portland plant, leasing the balance and greater part to The New England Enamelling Company of Middletown, Connecticut, who are rapidly rehabilitating the plant and promise soon to have 500 hands at work, and later to do more than was ever done there before. Thus Mr. Gildersleeve's energy and enterprise bid fair to be the means of regaining for the town of Portland a large industry, the loss of which the town has been for a long time lamenting. The Maine Product Company have a mica mine at Frye, Maine, which has been operated during the past season by Oliver's son, Walter Gildersleeve, who is now engaged in shipping the product to the Portland factory. The Maine Product Company will be the largest consumer of scrap mica in the United States, having taken over the mica business of the National Gum and Mica Company of New York City, which company now acts as selling agents and promises to give the Portland factory a large business in the grinding of mica and the manufacture of mica products.

Among the many business positions that Mr. Gildersleeve has held have been the presidencies of the following: The Portland Water Company of Portland, Connecticut, from 1889 to date; The Portland Street Railway Company of Portland, Connecticut, from 1893 to 1896; The Portland Electric Light Company of Portland, Connecticut, from 1890 to 1892; The Middletown Street Railway Company of Middletown, Connecticut, from 1902 to 1905; The Gildersleeve and Cromwell Ferry Company of Cromwell, Connecticut, from 1887 to 1891; The Middlesex Quarry Company of Portland, Connecticut, from 1904 to date; The Phoenix Lead Mining Company of Silver Cliff, Colorado, from 1900 to date; The Brown Wire Gun Company of New York City, from 1903 to 1905; vice-president and treasurer Maine Product Company, from 1905 to date.

He is also director of the First National Bank, Portland, Connecticut, from 1895 to date; The Alabama Barge and Coal Company, Tidewater, Alabama, from 1902 to date; The U. S. Graphotype Company of New York, 1902 to date; The Bradford Telephone Manufacturing Company, Bradford, Vermont, from 1900 to 1904; the Texas and Pacific Coal Company of Thurber, Texas, from 1897 to 1899; The Ideal Manufacturing Company of Gildersleeve, Connecticut, from 1903 to date; and trustee of the Freestone Savings Bank of Portland, Connecticut, from 1887 to date; of property under the will of Henry Gildersleeve, deceased, 1894 to date; and of S. Gildersleeve School Fund of Gildersleeve, Connecticut, 1887 to date.

In creed Mr. Gildersleeve is an Episcopalian, and his ecclesiastical offices have been numerous and responsible. He has been warden of Trinity Church, Portland, Connecticut, since 1884; delegate to Annual Diocesan Episcopal Convention from 1884 to date; member Diocesan Committee to Co-operate with General Board of Missions; member Diocesan Committee on Finance; member from 1905 to date of Diocesan Committee to raise "The Missionary Thank Offering, to be presented at the General Convention in Richmond by the men of the church in gratitude for 300 years of English Christianity — Jamestown, 1607, — Richmond, 1907"; superintendent of Sunday school, Trinity Church, Portland, from 1872 to date; chairman of Building Committee John Henry Hall Memorial Parish House, Portland, 1903 to 1905. In 1900 Mr. Gildersleeve established a Memorial Fund in connection with Trinity Church, Portland. He has been a member of the Church Club of Connecticut from 1897 to date.

In politics Mr. Gildersleeve has always been a Democrat, but never taking a very active part, except in 1900, when he was the nominee of his party for representative in Congress and received more than the full party vote.

He is a member of the Fish and Game Club of Portland, Connecticut; member of the Middlesex County Historical Society of Middletown, Connecticut; member of the Civi Federation of New England; member of the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C.; member of the Association of the Descendants of Andrew Ward, of which Association General Joseph Wheeler was the president at the time of his death. On the list of descendants are the names of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Aaron Burr, Admirals Foote and Paulding, U. S. A., and many other distinguished men.

Mr. Gildersleeve was married November 8, 1871, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Hon. Alfred Hall, a representative of an old family in Portland. They had eight children: Alfred, born August 23, 1872; Walter, born August 23, 1874; Louis, born September 22, 1877; Emily Hall, born June 9, 1879 (died August 12, 1880); Elizabeth Jarvis, born June 6, 1882 (died January 18, 1883); Charles, born December 11, 1884; Nelson, born September 14, 1887; and Oliver, Jr., born March 9, 1890.

Mr. Gildersleeve's success in life is due not only to his splendid business qualifications, to his ability and energy, but to steadfastness of purpose that defies discouragement. In his own words: "Every one must expect some failures and should not be discouraged by them. Many a shot goes wide of the mark, but that is no reason for the good soldier to stop firing." His advice to young men of America is singularly pertinent, coming from a man who is not only a "soldier," who has fired many telling shots, to use his own figure of speech, but who is the father of six sons. Mr. Gildersleeve says: "Study the future; success largely depends on ability to correctly forecast the future. Deal honestly, live sensibly, work intelligently, and trust the rest to Providence."

GENERAL WILLIAM HUNTINGTON RUSSELL, M.A.

RUSSELL, GENERAL WILLIAM HUNTINGTON, M.A., (Valedictorian Yale, 1833) educator, was descended from two founders of Yale College, and from a remarkable Puritan and earlier English ancestry. He was a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker (1586-1647), the most distinguished of the Puritan pastors, a graduate of Cambridge, England, in 1611, who in England "won renown as an eloquent preacher," the founder and first pastor of Hartford, and the founder of Connecticut. Historians concede to Thomas Hooker the honor of being the father of the first Constitutional government the world has ever known, and of American Democracy which, according to Professor Johnston of Princeton College, had its origin "under the mighty preaching of Thomas Hooker." Langdon's Constitutional History of the United States records concerning Thomas Hooker: "He grasped the true idea of popular government, and through the first constitution of Connecticut gave it to the world." "Hooker's clear conception of the idea that all governmental power is derived under God from the people was remarkable for that age." Fiske in his Beginnings of New England, shows how the present form of government of the United States is a lineal descendant of that "of which Thomas Hooker deserves more than any other man to be called the father." Bancroft, in his History of the United States, writes: "Hooker had no rival in public estimation but Cotton whom he surpassed in force of character, in liberality of spirit, in soundness of judgment, and in clemency," and "They who judge men by their services to the human race will never cease to honor the memory of Hooker." Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts wrote of Thomas Hooker in his History of New England, Vol. II, 310, "who for piety, prudence, wisdom, zeal, learning, and what else might make him serviceable in the place and time he lived in might be compared with men of greatest note; and he shall need no other praise; the fruits of his labours in both Englands shall preserve an honorable and happy remembrance of him forever." Palfrey's History of New England

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states of Thomas Hooker: "His death was keenly felt throughout New England as a general calamity." A Massachusetts Chronicler wrote, "the whole land sustained a great loss by the death of that most eminent servant of Jesus Christ." Holmes in his History of Cambridge writes of Thomas Hooker as "the first minister of Cambridge, and the father of the Colony, as well as of the churches of Connecticut." The celebrated Dr. Ames, author of Medulla Theologiæ, declared that "though he had been acquainted with many scholars of divers nations yet he never met with Mr. Hooker's equal either for preaching or for disputing." Hollister's History of Connecticut states "no minister in New England possessed such unbounded sway over popular assemblies as did this truly wonderful man." Rev. Cotton Mather in his life of Thomas Hooker (printed in 1695), styles him the "incomparable Hooker," and writes, "I shall now invite my reader to behold at once the Wonders of New England and it is in one Thomas Hooker that he shall behold them; even in that Hooker whom a worthy writer would needs call 'Saint Hooker'." Cotton Mather devotes twenty pages of his Magnalia (81-83, 332-352) to a tribute to Thomas Hooker, whom he styles, "The Light of the Western Churches." Timothy Dwight (the elder), president of Yale College, wrote of Thomas Hooker (Dwight's Travels, Vol. I, 239): "If I may be allowed to give an opinion; he was the wisest of all those distinguished colonists who had a peculiar influence on the early concerns of this country." Rev. Mr. Whitfield wrote, "he had not thought there had been such a man on earth; a man in whom there shone so many excellencies as were in this incomparable Hooker." (McMillan's Dictionary of National Biography; Bancroft's History of the United States, Vol. I, 245, 246, 265, 268-271, 363, 364; Prof. Woodrow Wilson's History of the American People, Vol. I, 141, 142, 145, 148, 149, 155, 156, 170, 204; Vol. III, 85; Elson's History of the United States, 112, 113; Landon's Constitutional History and Government of the United States, 24-26; Eggleston's The Beginnings of a Nation, 269, 292, 316-327, 332-334; Short History of the English Colonies in America by Henry Cabot Lodge, 346, 247, 373, 424; Prof. Alexander Johnston's Study of a Commonwealth Democracy, 19, 70-74, 221, 222, 320-322, 365; The Beginnings of New England, by Fiske, 124-128; Palfrey's History of New England, Vol. I, 367, 444-448, 453, 581, 582; Vol. II, 45, 91, 173, 185, 239, 263, 264;

Hollister's History of Connecticut, Vol. I, 22-25, 29-31, 109, 204, 212, 447, 456-458, 510, 511; Winthrop's History of New England, Vol. I, 88, 108, 109, 115, 118, 140, 160, 187, 238, 304; Vol. II, 248, 310, 349; The Pilgrim Fathers, by Brown, 319-321; History of New England, by Neal, Vol. I, 289, 290; Sanford's History of Connecticut, 19-20, 33-34, 57-58; Dwight's Travels, Vol. I, 237-239. For a brief, interesting account of characteristics of Puritans from English standpoint see portion of Macaulay's Essay on Milton); of Rev. Samuel Hooker, who graduated at Harvard in 1653, and was afterwards trustee of Harvard College, of whom Rev. Cotton Mather wrote in his Magnalia, "thus we have to this day among us, our dead Hooker yet living in his worthy son, Mr. Samuel Hooker, an able, faithful, useful, minister," of Lion Gardner (1599-1663), an English officer who was "master of works of fortification in the legers of the Prince of Orange in the Low Countries;" "while there certain eminent Puritans acting for a company of Lords and Gentlemen in England approached him with an offer to go to New England and construct works of fortification and command them. The offer was accepted." He arrived in New England in 1635 and constructed a fort at Saybrook, Connecticut, which he commanded during the early Indian wars. Prof. Woodrow Wilson's History describes him a "stout soldier bred to war." The large bay and island south of the east end of Long Island Sound, between it and Montauk Point, still bear his name. (Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, Vol. II, 595-596; Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History; Winsor's History of America, Vol. III, 331, 349; Palfrey's History of New England, Vol. I, 451, 461, 469; Woodrow Wilson's History of the American People, Vol. I, 147, 148; Doyle's English Colonies in America, Vol. I, 149, 157, 168, 225; Hollister's History of Connecticut, Vol. I, 47-49, 51-53, 55; Fiske's The Beginnings of New England, 129; Sanford's History of Connecticut, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 28; Lamb's History of New York, Vol. I, 570); of John Brown, magistrate of Plymouth, elected annually one of the assistant Governors of Plymouth for eighteen years from 1636, and one of the Colonial Commissioners for twelve years from 1645. He was styled "the grand old man" and "the great pioneer" in The Pilgrim Republic (by Goodwin), 420, 515, 517-520, 526, 608; of Capt. Thomas Willet (1605-1674), who came from England in 1629, and was for fourteen years (1651-1665) annually elected one of the assistant Governors of Plymouth Colony, commander of the military forces, and magistrate in Plymouth Colony, and founder of the town of Swansey. Immediately after the English conquest converted New Amsterdam into New York, Thomas Willet, who on account of his high character " was more acceptable to both Dutch and English than any other person," was appointed in 1665 first head of the government of New York as its first mayor. When his term expired he was re-elected. Later, he was a member of the Council of Lovelace, Governor of the Province which included New York; (see Life of Thomas Willet; Magazine of American History, Vol. XVII, 233-242; McMillan's Dictionary of National Biography; Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography; Hollister's History of Connecticut, Vol. I, Chap. VIII; Lamb's History of New York, Vol. I, 149, 151, 209, 210, 221, 230, 238, 243; Wilson's History of New York, Vol. I, 222, 310, 318, 319, 337, 338; Lossing's The Empire State, 58, 85, 86); of Rev. Andrew Willet, D.D. (1562-1621), a graduate of Cambridge (Eng.), in 1580; Proctor of Cambridge College, 1585; chaplain and tutor to Prince Henry; Preacher to King James; appointed Prebend of Ely on Presentation of the Queen. He was famous as a powerful preacher and as the most learned and prolific author of his time. He was the author of more than forty treatises on Scriptural interpretation and church history, one large work passing through eight editions. His contemporaries spoke of him as a " walking library," as " one that must write while he sleeps it being impossible he should do so much waking." Bishop Hall of Exeter styled Willet as " Stupor Mundi Clerus Brittanicus;" of Rev. Thomas Willet (1511-1598), Rector of Barley, Prebend of Ely and subalmoner to King Edward VI. General Russell was also descended from the " ancient and illustrious " family of Gray (or Grey) in England, of which family was " Gray, Earl of Kent," " from which are descended and branched the Barons of Rotherfield, Codmore, Wilton, Ruthem, Groby, and Rugemont, the Viscount of Lisle, the Earl of Stamford, the Marquise of Dorset, and the Duke of Suffolk — all of that surname derived from the honour and Castle of Gray (or Croy as some write) in Picardy, their patrimony before the Conquest." (Nesbit's Heraldry.) " The Grays were closely allied with the Royal House of England and were near the throne." " King Edward IV married

Elizabeth Gray the widow of Sir John Gray." "Sir Edward d Gray married dau. and heiress of Henry, heir apparent of William. "The union of the Grays with the royal line of Tudor was by the marriage of the Duke of Suffolk with Mary, daughter of Henry VII, siste of Henry VIII, and widow of King Louis XII of France who ha died Jan. 1, 1515."

William Russell, the American ancestor, came from England i 1638. He left only one son, an infant only one year old, and (hi wife having previously died) directed in his will that his "son b devoted to God in the way of learning, being likely to prove a usefu instrument in the good work of the ministry," and designated the person to be his guardian. This son, Rev. Noadiah Russell, graduated a Harvard in 1681, was tutor in Harvard College (Short History of English Colonies in America, by Henry Cabot Lodge, p. 436), and was one of the ten founders of Yale College, and one of the original trustee of Yale College during twelve years (1701-1713). (Trumbull' History of Connecticut, [reprint 1898] Vol. I, 402, 410, 419; Hollister's History of Connecticut, Vol. II, 577, 578.) He was pastor o the First Congregational Church in Middletown (Conn.), twenty-five years, until his death, and it was written of him that he "wa accounted a man of weight and wisdom throughout the Colony." John L. Sibley, Librarian Emeritus of Harvard University, published a sketch of Rev. Noadiah Russell, from which the following are quotations: "How well he performed his work, how effectually he moulded the character, and formed the habits of the people, and how much he had of their grateful affection, may be inferred from the fact that when he died, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and twenty-ninth of his pastorate, his son became in a few months his successor, and labored there for almost fifty years, — the entire period from the ordination of the father to the funeral of the son being more than three-quarters of a century." "Russell was one of the founders and trustees of Yale College and one of the framers of the Saybrook Platform and of course held high rank among his brethren." Other published memorials prove how much Rev. Noadiah Russell was honored. Noadiah married Mary, daughter of Hon. Giles Hamlin, who came from England and was one of the first settlers and principal proprietors of Middletown, and styled "one of the pillars of the Colony." The prominent and honorable record of Giles Hamlin and family for more than one hundred years may be found in Hollister's History of Connecticut, Vol. I, 510; and in the historical address of Rev. David Field, D.D., at the second centennial of Middletown, Nov. 13, 1850. Rev. William Russell, M.A., son of Noadiah, also a clergyman, was graduated from Yale in 1709, was sometime a tutor at Yale, and trustee of Yale College sixteen years, from 1745 to 1761. Rev. Mr. Whitfield wrote concerning him: "I think him an Israelite indeed and one who has been long mourning over the deadness of professors. Oh, that all ministers were like minded." Trumbull, the historian, describes his as "A gentleman of great respectability for knowledge, experience, moderation, and for pacific measures on all occasions." (Trumbull's History of Connecticut [reprint 1898], Vol. II, 86, 87, 98, 100, 101, 264, 422, 425, 449.) He was offered the position of rector or president of Yale College, "and was the first of the alumni to receive that honor from his alma mater," but could not accept because "negotiations with the people of Middletown for the removal of their pastor were ineffectual." (Kingsley's History of Yale College.) For a period of forty-six years, until his death in 1761, he was pastor of the First Congregational Church in Middletown, to which he was called immediately upon the death of his father. Rev. William Russell married Mary, oldest daughter of Rev. James Pierpont (Harvard, 1681), also one of the ten founders of Yale College, and one of the original trustees of Yale College thirteen years (1701 to 1714), and during a period of thirty years until his death (1685-1714), pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Haven. Another daughter, Sarah Pierpont, married Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D. (Yale, 1720), the distinguished theologian and president of Princeton College, and ancestor of three presidents of Yale (Timothy Dwight, president 1795-1817; Theodore D. Woolsey, president 1846-1871; Timothy Dwight, president 1886-1899), and whose granddaughter married Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton-gin. These Pierponts were descended from Sir Hugh de Pierrepont, of Picardy, in France, A. D. 980, whose grandson, Sir Robert de Pierrepont, went from France to England as commander in the army of William the Conqueror in 1066, and was ennobled for distinguished conduct at the battle of Hastings (1066), and from him descended the dukes and earls of Kingston. (Genealogical Abstract of the Family of Pierrepont, Yale College Library; also Hollister's History of Connecticut, Vol. I, 458-459, 510.) Rev. Noadiah Russell, M. A. (Yale, 1750), son of William and Mary (Pierpont) Russell, was pastor of one Congregational church thirty-seven years. He married Esther Talcott, daughter of Joseph Talcott, treasurer of the Colony of Connecticut thirteen years (1756-1769), and granddaughter of Joseph Talcott, Speaker of the House, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Governor of Connecticut seventeen years (1724-1741), until his death while in office. He was the first governor of Connecticut born within its limits. Henry Cabot Lodge, in his Short History of English Colonies in America, page 382, makes special mention of Governor Talcott's "long term," and concludes with the statement that he carried on a steady, frugal government which was probably "one of the best the world has ever seen." The Connecticut Historical Society devoted two entire volumes (over nine hundred pages) to Governor Talcott and his official papers. Esther was also great-granddaughter of Major (Lieut.-Col.) John Talcott, a magistrate in the Colony, and treasurer of the Colony twenty-six years, from 1652 to 1678. He commanded the "standing army" of Connecticut and their Indian allies in King Philip's War, and was one of the patentees named in the Charter which King Charles II. granted to Connecticut, and was one of the three to whom it was intrusted for safe keeping. Palfrey, in his History of New England, styles him the "indefatigable Major Talcott," and states that he "was appointed Commander-in-Chief." It was written of him that "he was always victorious and obtained great renown as an Indian fighter." (Palfrey's History of New England, Vol. III, 197, 198, 203; Hollister's History of Connecticut, Vol. I, 209-211, 284-287, 476-483; Trumbull's History of Connecticut [reprint, 1898], Vol. I, 46, 55, 179, 184, 194, 205-207, 211, 213, 214, 226, 230, 292, 293.) His father, John Talcott, came from England with Rev. Thomas Hooker, in 1632, and was one of the chief magistrates of the Colony until his death, one of the wealthiest of the original settlers and proprietors of Hartford, and his name is inscribed upon the monument erected to perpetuate the memory of the founders of the Colony of Connecticut. (Talcott Pedigree, 22-24, 32-35, 39-51, 66-80; Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, Vol. VI, 23.) Matthew Talcott Russell, son of Noadiah and Esther, graduated form Yale in 1779, and was tutor in Yale College four years. He entered the legal profession, was State's Attorney, and during thirty years was Deacon in the First Congregational Church in Middletown. He married Mary, oldest daughter of Rev. Enoch Huntington (Yale, 1759), and a niece of Samuel Huntington, M.A., LL.D. (Yale), signer of the Declaration of Independence, unanimously elected president of the Continental Congress, 1779, 1780, and 1781 (until impaired health compelled him to resign), Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and during ten years until his death in office (1786-1796), annually elected Governor of Connecticut. Mary's father and two brothers all won the Berkeley prize for scholarship at Yale. Rev. Enoch Huntington was a fellow (Trustee) of the corporation of Yale College twenty-eight years (1780-1808), and Secretary of the Yale corporation from 1788 to 1793. He was pastor of the First Congregational Church in Middletown forty-seven years commencing 1762. Three of his brothers were prominent (Congregational) clergymen. He was described as a man of remarkable scholarship, and it was recorded that "on the death of President Stiles, of Yale College, in 1795, Mr. Huntington was prominent as a candidate to succeed him, but his failing voice obliged him to decline the honor." (See interesting account of the Clergy in Connecticut previous to 1818 in Short History of English Colonies in America, by Henry Cabot Lodge, 423-425, 429-434; Hollister's History of Connecticut, Vol. I, 427, 428, 447, 448; Sanford's History of Connecticut, 124.) Simon Huntington (ancestor) came from England, and was one of the original proprietors, first settlers, and deacons of Norwich, Conn. (See Old Houses of the Ancient Town of Norwich, Yale College Library.) The only son of Matthew Talcott Russell who married was Gen. William Huntington Russell, M.A. (Yale, 1833), who was valedictorian of the class of 1833, sometime tutor, and founder of the famous Skull and Bones Society at Yale, and that society perpetuated his name by being incorporated as the "Russell Trust Association." He married Mary Elizabeth Hubbard, daughter of Thomas Hubbard, professor at Yale from 1829 until his death, in 1838, whose only other daughter, Frances Harriet Hubbard married Rev. Simeon North, D.D., LL.D., valedictorian of the class of 1825 (Yale), professor of Greek and Latin (1829-1839), and president of Hamilton College eighteen years (1830-1857).

Gen. Russell was born August 12th, 1809, in Middletow Conn., where three of his ancestors had been pastors of th First Congregational Church a continuous period of one hundre and eighteen years, and his father deacon for thirty years. Befo entering Yale he was for several years a cadet in the famous militar academy founded and conducted by Capt. Alden Partridge (U. S. A.), a graduate of West Point, and for twelve years previously professo and military superintendent at the National Academy at West Poin This academy was similar to West Point, having as an object th preparation of young men "to command in time of need the hastil raised troops of a great and growing nation," and General Sherma stated that it at one time almost rivalled the National Academy a West Point. It was these years of strict military discipline tha gave General Russell such a knowledge of military affairs and influenced his life work. The death of his father, aged sixty-eight, from acute erysipelas, and changes in the fortunes of the family threw the the care of his mother (who had vigorous health to the age of eighty-seven), upon him, and he subsequently entered Yale under circumstances of severe financial adversity. He was self-supporting in college, and in all his frequent journeys between New Haven and his home in Middletown (twenty-six miles) was obliged to go on foot, owing to financial necessity. Such was his ability and industry that, in spite of these impediments, he graduated as valedictorian in 1833, at the head of a class which in Sophomore year numbered one hundred and twenty-two students, among whom were many who attained much distinction in their life work. He had hoped to enter the ministry. Urgent financial necessity, and the need of assuming responsibilities left by the death of his father, forced him to give up his earnest desire to study theology, and he then began teaching, to obtain immediate income. In September, 1836, he opened in a small dwelling house a new private school for boys, preparatory for college. With only a few pupils at first, and no assistance from anyone, and owing only to his personality and scholarship, his school rapidly became large and famous, and when it closed at his death, May 19th, 1885, there were said to have been four thousand young men from all parts of this and some foreign countries under his care as pupils. During about half a century there were at Yale young men who had prepared for college under his care.

Never seeking to lay up riches, giving away freely of what he had, he was ever ready to assist many young men who without means sought an education. It was written of Gen. Russell that "he was a striking example of the New England life and character;" that "his personality was a remarkable one, and fitted him to train youth for an upright, independent, and conscientious manhood;" that "he ranked with Dr. Thomas Arnold, master of Rugby School;" that "by his transparent integrity and native vigor of intellect he impressed himself on all his pupils and on every order of mind with which he came in contact." Gen. Russell's greatest service was the impression which he made by his character and scholarship and influence upon the thousands of young men who, during nearly half a century, came from all parts of the country to be his pupils. It was written that "Hon. William H. Russell was a Whig representative in 1846-1847. Upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 he became active as one of the leaders of the movement which resulted in the organization of the Republican party." He was a strong Abolitionist and a personal friend of John Brown, the anti-slavery martyr, and in a will which Brown made William H. Russell was named as one of the trustees. He was the Connecticut representative on the National Kansas (anti-slavery) committee before the war, and John Brown was many times a guest at his house. Rev. E. S. Lines (Bishop of diocese of Newark), president of the Historical Society, wrote of Gen. Russell, that he had "a New England ancestry than which one more distinguished could hardly be named." "He had the respect and regard of all men. He commanded a feeling akin to reverence." "Because he wanted justice for all men he threw himself into the anti-slavery movement with all his heart," and that he "has a high and influential place among those who made the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, and especially of New England." Congressman Sperry wrote, "If there ever was a man who labored faithfully and efficiently for the cause of the anti-slavery party and the election of Abraham Lincoln, that man was General Russell. He put his heart and soul into the cause. Those who knew him best during the days of the anti-slavery excitement and the rebellion which followed, will admit that he had no superior in loyalty, earnestness, and devotion to the cause." Believing civil war to be inevitable, he introduced, about 1840, very thorough military drill and discipline into his school to fit every pupil to serve his country in war as well as to furnish a sound education for times of peace. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, military instructors were so difficult to obtain that even the younger boys from his school were in demand at the encampment as drill instructors for the new recruits for army service. It was stated that over 300 men who had been his pupils fought in the Union Army. In 1861, at the commencement of the Civil War, Governor Buckingham relied upon William H. Russell, as the man best qualified by early training and knowledge of military affairs, to organize the militia of Connecticut for army service, and first by appointment of the Governor and later by act of the Legislature he was appointed Major-General. Such was his earnestness in the prosecution of the war that, it being impossible to send his five sons into the army (as he otherwise would have done), because the oldest was only about thirteen years of age, and the youngest an infant, he hired five men to represent them in the army who otherwise would not have enlisted. Both he and his wife were earnest Christians in every day's work. Always ready to help the weak and unfortunate, the last act of his life (and cause of death) was characteristic of him. In May, 1885, he saw from his window numerous street boys throwing stones at the birds in the park. He ran out to protect the birds from being injured by the boys, but the boys were active and numerous, the park was large, and he was too old for such active, prolonged effort. Overcome by the effort he fell unconscious from a fatal rupture of a blood-vessel (apoplexy) and died May 19th, 1885, aged seventy-six years. He had never had a day of illness previously since childhood. Investigation of old records proves that his ancestry was especially conducive to vigorous mental and physical health and longevity, and freedom from any tendency to disease. His wife died December 11th, 1890, aged seventy-four years, having had good health until her last illness. Immediately after his death the veteran soldiers of Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That on Saturday next, May 30th, and on all future Decoration Days in which we may participate, we will decorate the grave of Major General William Huntington Russell in the same spirit of affectionate respect with which we lay our garlands upon the graves of our comrades." Sixteen years after General Russell's death the New Haven Colony Historical Society held a meeting commemorative of his public services at which addresses were made by President Lines (now Bishop of the diocese of Newark) and others, and his portrait was hung in their hall. Donald G. Mitchell of Edgewood (Yale, 1837), the well-known author (related to William H. Russell, through ancestry), wrote of him that he was one of "those who had left reputations and traditions behind them at Yale," "and stories of his brilliant and effective speech-making were very current about the corridors of the old Lyceum," and that "he did enough to sway into higher and conquering ways of thought, the minds of hundreds of young people with whom he was brought into professional contact, and of older ones, too, who responded to the touches of his magnetic influence." Henry Holt, the publisher (Yale, 1857), one of General Russell's old pupils, wrote that he regarded him "as a very remarkable personality. When he smiled his eyes glowed with a silvery light that I have never seen in any other eyes than Herbert Spencer's," and that he knew of no one whom he would put in advance of him as a model of prompt and inflexible allegiance to duty. Another old graduate of Yale, refering to William H. Russell, wrote, "I thought him to be the best speaker and scholar I had seen." His sons are: Talcott Huntington Russell, B.A., Yale 1869, LL.B., Columbia 1871, Instructor on Municipal Corporations in Yale Law Department 1892 to 1900. He practices law in New Haven, where he has resided since birth; Thomas Hubbard Russell, Ph. B. Yale 1872, M.D. Yale 1875, Professor in Yale University from 1883 to the present time; Philip Gray Russell, B.A. Yale 1876, LL.B. Yale 1878, who after a very successful career in the legal profession died without issue in Washington, D. C., July 21, 1900, age forty-six, from acute inflammation of kindneys resulting from severe appendicitis; Edward Hubbard Russell, Ph.B. Yale 1878, inventor of Russell Processes for Silver Ores, who lives abroad; Robert Gray Russell, who died from acute dysentery during his Sophomore year at Yale.

A sketch of his son, Thomas H. Russell, Ph.B., M.D., Professor in Yale University from 1883 until the present time, can be found on page 424 in this volume.

THOMAS HUBBARD RUSSELL

RUSSELL, THOMAS HUBBARD, Ph.B., Yale 1872, M.D. Yale 1875, Professor in the Medical Department of Yale University from 1883 to the present time, was born in New Haven, December 14th, 1851. He was descended from two founders of Yale, and from a distinguished Puritan and earlier English ancestry; every male ancestor was a college graduate since a date previous to the founding of Yale. Since Yale was founded every male ancestor graduated from Yale. His four brothers also graduated from Yale, excepting one who died from acute dysentery in Sophomore year. His mother was Mary E., daughter of Thomas Hubbard, a Professor in Yale University from 1829 until his death in 1838. Some account of his illustrious ancestry for several hundred years may be found in the sketch of his father, General William Huntington Russell, valedictorian of the class of 1833 (Yale), on page 410 of this volume. Until 1868 he received his education in the large preparatory school established and conducted by his father in New Haven. In 1868 he resided in the home of his uncle, Rev. Simeon North, ex-president of Hamilton College, and there continued his preparations for Yale. Although prepared to enter the Academical department in 1869, he preferred the Scientific course, and having obtained his father's consent to the change, passed the entrance examination without conditions and received the degree of Ph.B. in 1872. In 1872 he was assistant to Professor O. C. Marsh on his paleontological expedition. He performed all his duties in such a thoroughly satisfactory manner that Prof. Marsh endeavored to persuade him to take up Paleontology as his life work. This Dr. Russell did not consider advisable, as he was unwilling to longer delay medical studies. A year later Prof. Marsh urged him with additional inducements to go with him on another expedition, and told him he would always leave his proposals open for acceptance at any future time. Professor Marsh showed his complete confidence in Dr. Russell's work by depending upon him as his physician and inti-

Thomas H. Russell

mate friend until his death in 1899. His father having suffered severe losses from depreciation in real estate, Dr. Russell was self-supporting by teaching during his professional studies and subsequently until his medical practice furnished sufficient income. He received the degree of M.D. in 1875, and commenced practice in February, 1875. While studying medicine, and during six or eight years afterward, he was assistant to Prof. Francis Bacon. In 1875 he was resident physician and surgeon to the New Haven Hospital, and was for some years physician to the New Haven Dispensary. From 1877 to 1879 he was assistant to Professor David P. Smith, and from 1880 to 1883 was Lecturer on surgical subjects in the Yale Medical Department. He has been attending surgeon to the New Haven Hospital from February, 1878, to the present time. He was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Yale from 1883 to 1891. In 1891 he was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery, and still occupies that position. In 1886 he went abroad. On December 21st, 1882, he married Mary K., daughter of Lyman E. Munson, formerly Judge of the United States Court of Montana by appointment from President Lincoln. Mrs. Russell's ancestors, through both parents, were Puritans, and left a notable record of success, health, and longevity. Both of her parents are still living, in good health, aged 84 and 79. His five children, Mary Talcott, Thomas Hubbard, Jr., William Huntington, Eleanor, and Edward Stanton, are all living. The doctor, his wife, and three oldest children are members of the First Congregational Church. The other two children are as yet too young to become church members. His practice has extended, in consultation and otherwise, over a considerable portion of the state. He has written many papers on professional subjects which have been read before medical associations or published. He owes much to the help and companionship of his good wife, who has been all that a Christian wife and mother could be, who never tires of doing good, and has always had perfect health, sound common sense, and all the most lovable qualities of mind and heart. She had the advantage of education in both European and American boarding schools. Their home life has been as happy as possible. Like his brothers, who have all been successful in their professions, he had by inheritance absolutely no money, but what was far better, sound health and a good name. As a foundation for his life work he received from both parents a most careful religious common-sense training, a college education, freedom from bad habits, and an ability and willingness to do hard and successful professional work.

His reply to the question as to success is that it, like all other desirable objects, can only be obtained by paying the price, which is asking God's help, a strictly upright life, seeking all useful knowledge from books and from advice of others, and doing the best, most thorough work which one's ability and strength permit, systematically and continuously, in some one definite line, however unpleasant the task or inconvenient or long the hours.

He is a member of the following societies: American Association for the Advancement of Science; Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences; New Haven Colony Historical Society; American Medical Association; Connecticut Medical Society; New Haven County Medical Association; New Haven (City) Medical Association; Graduates' Club.

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